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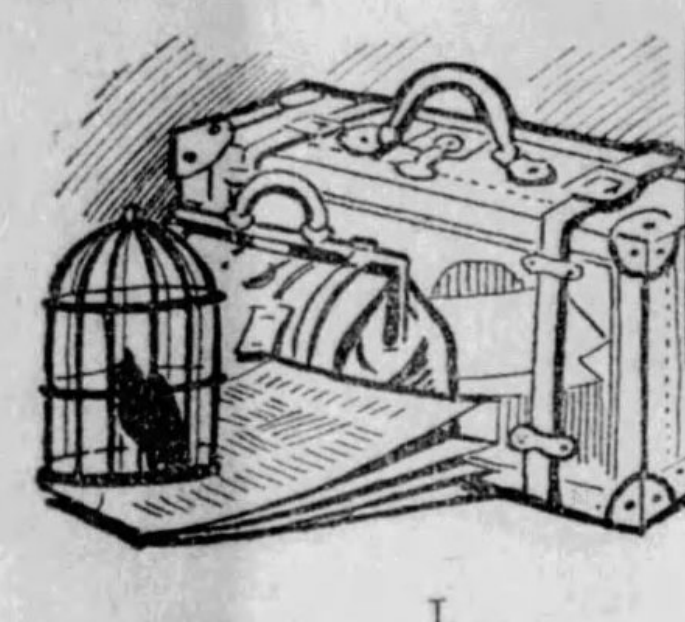

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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I.

East Is East.

It began somewhere in the middle of the world, between London, which is the beginning, and New York, which is the end, where all things are east of the one and west of the other. To be precise, a forlorn landing on te west bank of the muddy, turbulent Irrawaddy, remembered by man only so often as it was necessary for the flotilla boat to call for paddy, a visiting commissioner anxious to get away, or a family homeward-bound. Somewhere in the northeast was Mandalay, but lately known in romance, verse and song; somewhere in the southeast lay Prome, known only in guidebooks and time-tables; and farther south, Rangoon, sister to Singapore, the half-way house of the derelicts of the world. On the other side of the river, over there, was a semblance of civilization. That is to say, men wore white linen, avoided murder, and frequently paid their gambling debts. But on this west side stood wilderness, not the kind one reads about as being eventually conquered by white men; no, the real, grim desolation, where the ax cuts but leaves no blaze, where the pioneer disappears and few or none follow. The pioneer has always been a successful pugilist, but in this part of Burma fate, out of pure admiration for the pygmy's gameness, decided to call the battle a draw. It was not the wilderness of the desert, of the jungle; rather the tragic dopeless state of a settlement that neither progressed, retarded, nor stood still.

Between the landing and the settlement itself there stretched a whirling road, arid and treeless, perhaps two miles in length. It announced definitely that its end was futility. All this day long heavy bullock-carts had rumbled over it, rumbled toward the landing and rattled emptily back to the settlement. The dust hung like a fog above the road, not only for this night, but for all days between the big rains. Each night, however, the cold heavy dews drew it down, cooling but never congealing it. From under the first footfall the next day it rose again. When the gods, or the elements, or Providence, arranged the world as a fit habitation for man, India and Burma were made the dustbins. And, as water finds its levels, so will dust, earthly and human, the quick and the dead.

It was after 5 in the afternoon. The sun was sinking, hazily but swiftly; ribbons of scarlet, ribbons of rose, ribbons of violet, lay one upon the other. The sun possessed no definite circle: a great blinding radiance like metal pouring from the mouth of a blast-furnace. Along the road walked two men, phantom-like. One saw their heads dimly and still more dimly their bodies to the knees; of legs, there was nothing visible. Occasionally they stepped aside to permit some bullock-cart to pass. One of them swore, not with any evidence of temper, not viciously, but in a kind of mechanical protest, which, from long usage, had become a habit. He directed these epithets at animate things, never at anything he could by mental or physical contest overcome. He swore at the dust, at the heat, at the wind, at the sun.

The other wayfarer, with the inherent patience of his blond, saiod nothing and waited, settling down the heavy kit-bag and the canvas valise (his own). When the way was free again he would sling the kit-bag and the valise over his shoulder and step back into the road. His turban, once white, was brown with dust and sweat. His khaki uniform was rent under the arm-pits, several buttons were gone; his stockings were rusty black, mottled with patches of brown skin; and the ragged canvas shoes spurted little spirals of dust as he walked. The British-Indian government had indulgently permitted him to proceed about his duties as guide and carrier under the cognomen of James Hooghly, in honor of a father whose surname need not be written here, and in further honor of the river upon which, quite inconveniently one early morning, he had been born. For he was Eurasian; half European, half Indian, having his place twixt heaven and hell, which is to say, nowhere. His father had died of a complication of bhang-drinking and opium-eating; and as a consequence, James was full of humorless imagination, spells of moodiness and outbursts of hilarious politics. Every native who acquires a facility in English immediately sets out to rescue India from the clutches of the British raj, occasionally advancing so far as to send a bullet into some harmless individual in the civil service.

James was faithful, willing and strong; and, as a carrier of burdens, took unmurmuringly his place beside the tireless bullock and the elephant. He was a Methodist; why, no one could find lucid answer, since he ate no beef, drank from no common cup, smoked through his fist when he enjoyed a pipe, and never assisted Warrington Squib in his deadly pursuit of flies and mosquitoes. He was Hindu in all his acts save in his manner of entering temples; in this, European blood kept his knees unbended. By dint of inquiry his master had learned that James looked upon his baptism and conversion to Methodism as a corporal would have looked upon the acquisition of a V. C. Twice, during fever and plague, he had saved his master's life. With the guilelessness of the oriental, he considered himself responsible for his master in all future times. Instead of paying off a debt, he had acquired one. Treated as he was, kindly but always firmly, he would have surrendered his life cheerfully at the beck of the white man.

HE CARRIED A CAGE.

Warrington was an American. He was also one of those men who never held misfortune in contempt, whose outlook, wherever it roamed, was tolerant. He had patience for the weak, resolution for the strong, and a fearless amiability toward all. He was like the St. Bernard dog, very difficult to arouse. It is rather the way with all men who are strong mentally and physically. He was tall and broad and deep. Under the battered pith-helmet his face was as dark as the Eurasian's; but the eyes were blue, bright and small-pupiled, as they are with men who live out of doors, who are compelled of necessity to note things moving in the distances. The nose was large and well-defined. All framed in a tangle of blond beard and mustache, which, if anything added to the general manliness of his appearance. He, too, wore khaki, but with the addition of tan riding-leggings, which had seen anything but rocking-horse service. The man was yellow from the top of his helmet to the soles of his shoes—outside. For the rest, he was a mystery, to James, to all who thought they knew him, and most of all to himself. A pariah, an outcast, a fugitive from the bloodless hand of the law; a gentleman born, once upon a time a clubman, college-bred; a contradiction, a puzzle for which there was not any solution, not even in the hidden corners of the man's heart. His name wasn't Warrington; and he had rubbed elbows with the dregs of humanity, and still looked you straight in the eye because he had come through inferno without bringing any of the defiling pitch.

From time to time he paused to relight his crumbling cheroot. The tobacco was strong and bitter, and stung his parched lips; but the craving for the tang of the smoke on his tongue was not to be denied.

Under his arm he carried a small iron-cage, patterned something like a rat-trap. It contained a Rajputana parrakeet, not much larger than a robin, but possessor of a soul as fierce as that of Palladin, minus, however, the smoothing influence of chivalry. He had been born under the eaves of the scarlet palace in Jaipur (so his history ran); but the proximity of Indian princes had left him untouched; he had neither chivalry, politeness, nor diplomacy. He was, in fact, thoroughly and consistently bad. Round and round he went, over and over, top-side, down-side, restlessly. For at this moment he was hearing those familiar evening sounds which no human ear can discern: the mutterings of the day-birds about to seek cover for the night. In the field at the right of the road stood a lonely tree. It was covered with brilliant scarlet leaves and blossoms, and justly the natives call it the Flame of the Jungle. A flock of small birds were gyrating above it.

"Jah, jah, jah! Jah—jah-ja-a-a-h!" cried the parrot, imitating the Burmese bell-gong that calls to prayer. Instantly he followed the call with a shriek so piercing as to sting the ear of the man who was carrying him.

"You little son-of-a-gun," he laughed, "where do you pack away all that noise?"

There was a strange bond between the big yellow man and this little green bird. The bird did not suspect it, but the man knew. The pluck, the pugnacity and the individuality of the feathered comrade had been an object lesson to the man, at a time when he had been on the point of throwing up the fight.

"Jah, jah, jah! Jah—jah—ja-a-a-h!" The bird began his interminable somersaults, pausing only to reach for the tantalizing finger of the man, who laughed again as he withdrew the digit in time.

For six years he had carried the bird with him, through India and Burma and Malacca, and not yet had he won a sign of surrender. There were many scars on his forefingers. It was amazing. With one pressure of his hand he could have crushed out the life of the bird, but over its brave unconquerable spirit he had no power. And that is why he loved it.

Far away in the past they had met. He remembered the day distinctly and bitterly. He had been on the brink of self-destruction. Fever and poverty and terrible loneliness had battered and beaten him flat into the dust from which this time he had had no wish to rise. He had walked out to the railway station at Jaipur to witness the arrival of the tourist train from Ahmadabad. He wanted to see white men and white women from his own country, though up to this day he had carefully avoided them. (How he hated the English, with their cold-blooded suspicion of all who were not island-born!) The natives surged about the train, with brass-ware, antique articles of warfare, tiger-hunting knives (accompanied by perennial fairy tales), skins and silks. There were beggars, holy men, guides and fakirs.

Squatted in the dust before the door of a first-class carriage was a solemn brown man, in turban and clout, exhibiting performing parrots. It was Rajah's turn. He fired a cannon, turned somersaults through a little steel-hoop, opened a tiny chest, took out a four-anna piece, carried it to his master, and in exchange received some seed. Thereupon he waddled resentfully back to the iron-cage, opened the door, closed it behind him, and began to mutter belligerently. Warrington haggled for two straight hours. When he returned to his sordid evil-smelling lodgings that night, he possessed the parrot and four rupees, and sat up the greater part of the night trying to make the bird perform his tricks. The idea of suicide no longer bothered him; trifling though it was, he had found an interest in life. And on the morrow came the Eurasian, who trustfully loaned Warrington every coin that he could scrape together.

Often, in the dreary heart-achy days that followed, when weeks passed ere he saw the face of a white man, when he had to combat opium and bhang and laziness in the natives under him, the bird and his funny trick had saved him from whisky, or worse. In camp he gave Rajah much freedom, its wings being clipt; and nothing pleased the little rebel so much as to claw his way up to his master's shoulder, sit there and watch the progress of the razor, with intermittent "jawing" at his own reflection in the cracked hand-mirror.

Up and down the Irrawaddy, at the rest-houses, on the boats, to those of a jocular turn of mind the three were known as "Parrot & Co." Warring-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Abe Martin

Too much tact makes a sneak an' a coward of anyone.

It's allus commendable in a feller t' work his way up, but it's often hard on those he works.

SUBJECT OF NEUTRAL SHIPPING DRAWS PROTEST FROM UNCLE SAM

When America's protest to the British government on the question of neutral shipping was made public in England it drew more comment from British newspapers than the war itself. Simultaneous with its being made public by the British foreign office the protest was given out for publication by the administration at Washington.

Although the note is a plain warning to Great Britain that the present condition of the American trade with the European neutral countries is such that, "if it does not improve it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has long existed between the American and British peoples," it is throughout couched in friendly terms, and there is no suggestion that the relations of the two governments are strained. Following is the text of the communication forwarded to the American ambassador at London by Secretary of State Bryan on December 26:

Full Text of Note.

"The present condition of American foreign trade, resulting from the frequent seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral ports, has become so serious as to require a candid statement of the views of this government, in order that the British government may be fully informed as to the attitude of the United States toward the policy which has been pursued by the British authorities during the present war.

"You will, therefore, communicate the following to his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, but, in doing so, you will assure him that it is done in in the most friendly spirit and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations btween the two countries than silence which may be misconstrued into acquiescence in the course of conduct which this government cannot but consider to be an infringement upon the right of American citizens.

"The government of the United States has viewed with growing concern the large number of vessels laden with American goods destined to neutral ports in Europe which have been sized on the high seas, taken into British ports and detained, sometimes for weeks, by the British authorities. During the early days of the war, this government assumed that the policy adopted by the British government was due to the unexpected outbreak of hostilities and the necessity of immediate action to prevent contraband goods from reaching the enemy. For this reason, it was not disposed to judge very harshly or protest it vigorously, although it was manifestly very injurious to American trade with the neutral countries of Europe. This government, relying confidently upon the high regard which Great Britain has so often exhibited in the past for the rights of other nations, confidently awaited amendment of a course of action which denied to neutral commerce the freedom to which it was entitled by the law of nations.

Hasn't Altered Policy.

"This expectation seemed to be rendered the more assured by the statement of the foreign office early in November that the British government was satisfied with guarantees offered by the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish governments as to nonexportation of contraband goods when consigned to named persons in the territories of those governments, and that orders had been given to the British fleet and customs authorities to restrict interference with neutral vessels carrying such cargoes so consigned to verification of ship's papers and cargoes.

"It is therefore a matter of deep regret, that, though nearly five months have passed since the war began the British government have not materially changed their policy and do not treat less rigorously ships and cargoes passing between neutral ports in the peaceful pursuit of lawful commerce, which belligerents should protect rather than interrupt. The greater freedom from detention and seizure which was confidently expected to result from consigning shipments to definite consignees rather than 'To order' is still awaited.

"It is needless to point out to his majesty's government, usually the champion of the freedom of the seas, that peace, not war, is the normal feeling between nations, and the commerce between countries which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect national safety, and then only to the extent that it is a necessity. It is with no lack of appreciation of such a momentous nature, the struggle in which Great Britain is engaged and with no selfish desire to gain undue commercial advantages this government comes to the conclusion that the present policy of his majesty's government toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas, which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation.

Not Discussing Contraband.

"The government of the United States does not intend at this time to discuss the propriety of including certain articles in the lists of absolute and conditional contraband which have been proclaimed by his majesty. Open to objection as some of these seem to this government, the chief ground of present complaint is the treatment of cargoes of both classes of articles when bound to neutral ports.

"Articles listed as absolute contraband, shipped from the United States and consigned to neutral countries, have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they were destined have not prohibited the exportation of such articles. Unwarranted as such detentions are, in the opinion of this government, American exporters are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules to neutral cargoes. For example, a shipment of copper from this country to a specified consignee in Sweden was detained, because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden had placed no embargo on copper. On the other hand, Italy not only prohibited the export of copper, but, as this government is informed, put in force a decree that shipments to Italian consignees or 'To order' which arrive in ports of Italy cannot be exported or transshipped. The only exception Italy makes is of copper which passes through that country in transit to another country. In spite of these decrees, however, the British foreign office has thus far declined to affirm that copper shipments consigned to Italy will not be molested on the high seas. Seizures are so numerous and delays so prolonged that exporters are afraid to send their copper to Italy, steamship lines decline to accept it and insurers refuse to issue policies upon it. In a word, a legitimate trade is being greatly impaired through uncertainty as to the treatment which it may expect at the hands of the British authorities.

To Protect Rights.

"We feel that we are absolutely justified in asking for information as to the manner in which the British government propose to carry out the policy which they have adopted, in order that we may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens engaged in foreign trade, in their rights and from the serious losses to which they are liable through ignorance of the hazard to which their cargoes are exposed.

"In the case of conditional contraband, the policy of Great Britain appears to this government to be equally unjustified by the established rules of international conduct. As evidence of this, attention is directed to the number of American cargoes which have been seized, which consisted of foodstuffs and other articles of common use in all countries, which are admittedly relatively contraband. In spite of the presumption of innocent use because destined to neutral territorly, the British authorities made these seizures and detentions without, so far as we are informed, being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, as that term is used in international law. Doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce, not against it. The effect upon trade in these articles between neutral nations, resulting from interrupted voyages and detained cargoes is not entirely cured by reimbursement of the owners for the damages which they have suffered, after investigation has failed to establish an enemy destination. The injury is to American commerce with neutral nations as a whole, through the hazard of the enterprise and the repeated diversion of goods from established markets.

Must Prove Contraband.

"It also appears that cargoes of this character have been seized by the British authorities because of a belief that, though not originally so intended by the shippers, they will ultimately reach the territory of the enemies of Great Britain. Yet this belief is frequently reduced to a mere fear in view of the embargoes which have been decreed by the neutral countries to which they are destined, on the articles composing the cargoes. That a consignment 'To order' of articles listed as conditional contraband and shipped to a neutral port raises a legal presumption of enemy distinction, appears to be practically contrary to the doctrines previously held by Great Britain, and thus stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war:

" 'Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be contraband of war only if they are for the enemy forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure.'

"With this statement as to conditional contraband, the views of this government are in entire accord and, upon this historic doctrine, consistently maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent as well as a neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely.

"The government of the United States readily admits the full right of a belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or other neutral vessels carrying American goods and detain them when there is sufficient evidence to justify a belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes; but his majesty's government, judging by their own experience in the past, must realize that this government, cannot, without protest, permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for evidence of contraband or upon presumptions created by special municipal enactments which are clearly at variance with international law and practice.

Situation Is Critical.

This government believes and earnestly hopes his majesty's government will come to the same belief, that a course of conduct more in conformity with the rules of international usage, which Great Britain has strongly sanctioned for many years, will in the end better serve the interests of belligerents as well as those of neutrals.

"Not only is the situation a critical one to the commerce of the United States, but many of the great industries of this country are suffering because their products are denied long-established customs in European countries in which the neutrals are contiguous to the nations at war. Producers and exporters, steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the menace to transatlantic trade which is gradually, but surely, destroying their business and threatening them with financial disaster.

"The government of the United states, still relying upon the deep sense of justice of the British nation, which has been so often manifested in the intercourse between the two countries during so many years of uninterrupted friendship, expresses confidently the hope that his majesty's government will realize the obstacles and difficulties which the present policy has placed in the way of commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe, and will instruct its officials to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, though not participants in the present conflict; and will in the treatment of neutral ships and cargoes conform more closely to those rules governing the maritime relations between belligerents and neutrals which have received the sanction of the civilized world, and which Great Britain has, in other wars, so strongly and successfully advocated.

"In conclusion, it should be impressed upon his majesty's government that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that if it does not improve, it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed between the American and British people. Already it is becoming more and more the subject of public complaint. There is an increasing belief, doubtless not entirely justified, that the British policy toward American trade is responsible for the depression in certain industries which depend upon European markets. The attention of the British government is called to this possible result of their present policy to show how widespread the effect is upon the industrial life of the United States and to emphasize the importance of removing the cause of complaint."

BRITISH FLAGSHIP FORMIDABLE IS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

That the British battleship Formidable, which was sunk in the British channel, off Devonshire, was destroyed by one or more German submarines, has been established. According to information obtained from survivors, the battleship was attacked on the fishing banks off Dartmouth and was torpedoed both fore and aft, sinking within less than five minutes.

Although the admiralty announced that at least 71 of the crew of 750 were saved by another light cruiser, it is believed that more survivors were picked up by fishing boats that were in the neighborhood, and that the loss will be about 625. Survivors were taken to Torbay and Dartmouth.

Loss of the Formidable, the 20th big ship to be lost by Great Britain since the war began, caused gloom through the United Kingdom, and has emphasized the fate that the admiralty must exercise more caution than ever before in moving warships through English waters.

The point where the battleship was sunk is about 300 miles from Zeebrugge, in Belgium, from which point the German submarines have been operating.

The destruction of the 16-year-old warship is another success for the German admiralty in its "whittling down" process. Naval experts, writing in the English papers, declare that the price being paid by England in warships is inevitable so long as England elects to hold domination of the waters.

The exact locality of the sinking of the Formidable has not been revealed, but the fact that it occurred in the British channel recalls the circumstance that British ships have been engaged in bombarding the German positions on the Belgian coast and that German submarines on several occasions in the past have attempted to torpedo them.

As in previous disasters to British ships, the causalty list in this case includes many midshipmen, no fewer than 16 having been on board the Formidable.

The Formidable had a displacement of 15,000 tons. She was 430 feet long and carried a regular complement of 750 men. She was heavily armored and carried four 12-inch guns, 12 six-inch guns and 16 12-pounders. She was provided also with four submerged torpedo tubes.

The Formidable was launched in 1898, and was a sister ship to the Irresistible and Implacable. She cost $5,000,000.

The Formidable had assigned to her, according to the British navy list for December, besides her regular completement of men and officers, several fleet officers, and consequently she undoubtedly was acting as a flagship at the time of her destruction.

Her captain was arthur N. Loxley and her commander Charles F. Ballard.

Capt. John C. Deed was in command of the marines on board, while the fleet surgeon was Godfrey Taylor, and the fleet paymaster P. J. Ling. The chaplain is given as Rev. George B. Robinson.

CENT WEIGHED HEAVILY ON WOMAN'S CONSCIENCE

Because she cheated the weighing machine in the railroad station at Junction City, Kan., a woman forwarded a letter to the company agent, telling how her daughter placed a penny in the weighing machine and after it had registered her weight, and before she stepped from the machine, the mother stepped on also and was weighed free. The woman enclosed a stamp and requested the agent to place a penny in the machine, thus easing her conscience.

The RETURN of TARZAN

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER IV.

The Countess Explains.

"Your Paris is more dangerous than my savage jungles, Paul," concluded Tarzan, after narrating his adventures to his friend the morning following his encounter with the apaches and police in the Rue Maule. "Why did they lure me there? Were they hungry?"

D'Arnot feigned a horrified shudder, but he laughed at the quaint suggestion.

"It is difficult to rise above the jungle standards, and reason by the light of civilized ways, is it not, my friend?" he queried banteringly.

"Civilized ways, forsooth," scoffed Tarzan. "Jungle standards do not countenance wanton atrocities. There we kill for food and for self-preservation, or in the winning of mates and the protection of the young. Always, you see, in accordance with the dictates of some great natural law. But here! Faugh, your civilized man is more brutal than the brutes. He kills wantonly, and, worse than that, he utilizes a noble sentiment, the brotherhood of man, as a lure to entice his unwary victim to his doom. It was in answer to an appeal from a fellow being that I hastened to that room where the assassins lay in wait for me.

"I did not realize, I could not realize for a long time afterward, that the woman, that any woman, could sink to such moral depravity as that one must have to call a would-be rescuer to death. But it must have been so—the sight of Rokoff there and the woman's later repudiation of me to the police make it impossible to place any other construction upon her acts. Rokoff must have known that I frequently passed through the Rue Maule. He lay in wait for me—his entire scheme worked out to the last detail, even to the woman's story in case a hitch should occur in the program such as really did happen. It is perfectly plain to me."

"Well," said D'Arnot, "among other things, it has taught you what I have been unable to impress upon you, that the Rue Maule is a good place to avoid after dark."

"On the contrary," replied Tarzan, with a smile, "it has convinced me that it is the one worth-while street in all Paris. Never again shall I miss an opportunity to traverse it, for it has given me the first real entertainment I have had since I left Africa."

"It may give you more than you will relish even without another visit," said D'Arnot. "You are not through with the police yet, remember. I know the Paris police well enough to assure you that they will not soon forget what you did to them. Sooner or later they will get you, my dear Tarzan, and then they will lock the wild man of the woods up behind iron bars. How will you like that?"

"They will never lock Tarzan of the Apes behind iron bars," replied he grimly. There was something in the man's voice as he said it that caused D'Arnot to look up sharply at his friend. What he saw in the set jaw and the cold, gray eyes made the young Frenchman very apprehensive for this great child, who could recognize no law mightier than his own mighty physical prowess. He saw that something must be done to set Tarzan right with the police before another encounter was possible.

"You have much to learn, Tarzan," he said gravely. "The law of man must be respected whether you relish it or no. Nothing but trouble can come to you and your friends should you persist in defying the police. I can explain it to them once for you, and that I shall do this very day, but hereafter you must obey the law. If its representatives say 'Come,' you must come; if they say 'Go,' you must go. Now we shall go to my great friend in the department, and fix up this matter of the Rue Maule. Come!"

Together they entered the office of the police official a half hour later. He was very cordial. He remembered Tarzan from the visit the two had made him several months prior in the matter of the finger prints.

When D'Arnot had concluded he narration of the events which had transpired the previous evening, a grim smile was playing about the lips of the policeman. He touched a button near his hand, and as he waited for the clerk to respond to its summons he searched through the papers on his desk for one which he finally located.

"Here, Joubon," he said as the clerk entered. "Summon these officers—have them come to me at once," and he handed the man the paper he had sought. Then he turned to Tarzan.

"You have committed a very grave offense, monsieur," he said, not unkindly, "and but for the explanation made by our good friend here I should be inclined to judge you harshly. I am, instead, about to do a rather unheard-of thing. I have summoned the officers whom you maltreated last night. They shall hear Lieutenant D'Arnot's story, and then I shall leave it to their discretion to say whether you shall be prosecuted or not.

"You have much to learn about the ways of civilization. Things that seem strange or unnecessary to you you must learn to accept until you are able to judge the motives behind them. The officers whom you attacked were but doing their duty. They had no discretion in the matter. Every day they risk their lives in the protection of the lives or property of others. They would do the same for you. They are very brave men, and they are deeply mortified that a single unarmed man bested and beat them.

"Make it easy for them to overlook what you did. Unless I am gravely in error, you are yourself a very brave man, and brave men are proverbially magnanimous." Further conversation was interrupted by the appearance of the four policemen. As their eyes fell on Tarzan, surprise was writ large on each countenance.

"My children," said the official, "here is the gentleman whom you met in the Rue Maule last evening. He has come voluntarily to give himself up. I wish you to listen attentively to Lieutenant D'Arnot, who will tell you a part of the story of monsieur's life. It may explain his attitude toward you of last night. Proceed, my dear lieutenant."

D'Arnot spoke to the policemen for half an hour. He told them something of Tarzan's wild jungle life. He explained the savage training that had taught him to battle like a wild beast in self-preservation. It became plain to them that the man had been guided by instinct rather than reason in his attack upon them. He had not understood their intentions. To him they had been little different from any of the various forms of life he had been accustomed to in his native jungle, where practically all were his enemies.

"Your pride has been wounded," said D'Arnot, in conclusion. "It is the fact that this man overcame you that hurts the most. But you need feel no shame. You would not make apologies for defeat had you been penned in that small room with an African lion, or with the great leopard of the jungles, which the Boers of the Transvaal, because of its frightful ferocity, have dignified with the name of tiger.

"And yet you were battling with muscles that have time and time again been pitted, and always victoriously, against these terrors of the dark continent. It is no disgrace to fall beneath the superhuman strength of Tarzan of the Apes."

And then, as the men stood looking first at Tarzan and then at their superior, the ape-man did the one thing which was needed to erase the last remnant of animosity which they might have felt for him. With outstretched hand he advanced toward them.

"I am sorry for the mistake I made," he said simply. "Let us be friends." And that was the end of the whole matter, except that Tarzan became a subject of much conversation in the barracks of the police, and increased the number of his friends by four brave men at least.

On their return to D'Arnot's apartments the lieutenant found a letter awaiting him from an English friend, William Cecil Clayton, Lord Greystoke. The two had maintained a correspondence since the birth of their friendship on that ill-fated expedition in search of Jane Porter after her theft by Terkoz, the bull ape.

"They are to be married in London in about two months," said D'Arnot, as he completed his perusal of the letter. Tarzan did not need to be told who was meant by "they." He made no reply, but he was very quiet and thoughtful during the balance of the day.

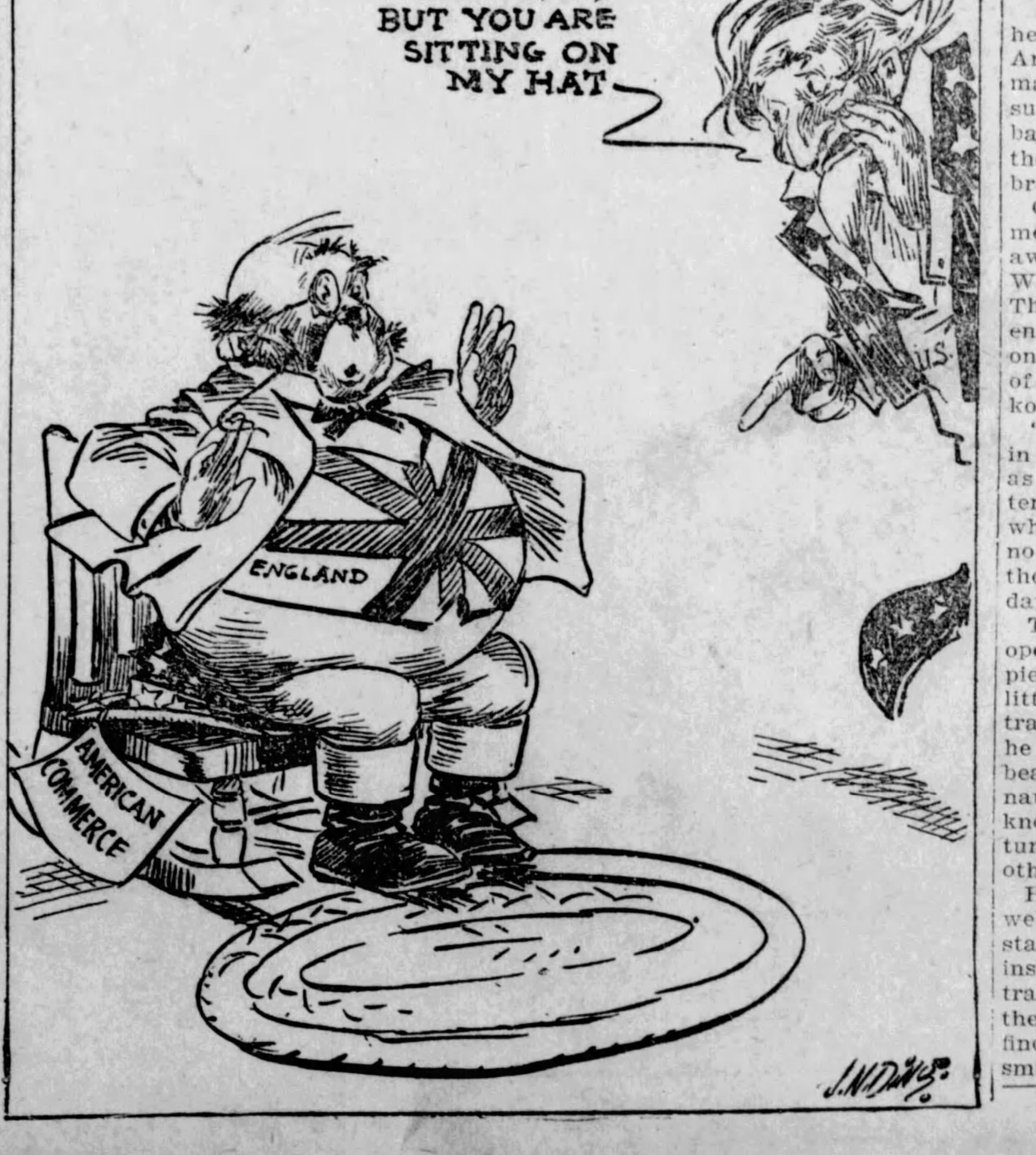
That evening they attended the opera. Tarzan's mind was still occupied by his gloomy thoughts. He paid little or no attention to what was transpiring upon the stage. Instead, he saw only the lovely vision of a beautiful American girl, and heard naught but a sad, sweet voice acknowledging that his love was returned. And she was to marry another!

He shook himself to be rid of his unwelcome thoughts, and at the same instant he felt eyes upon him. With the instinct that was his by virtue of training, he looked up squarely into the eyes that were looking at him, to find that they were shining from the smiling face of Olga, Countess de

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

OLD INNOCENCE

From Des Moines Register and Leader.



BEG PARDON, BUT YOU ARE SITTING ON MY HAT
ENGLAND
AMERICAN COMMERCE
U.S.

TEN WEEKS IN BED — EMINENT PHYSICIANS FAILED—WONDERFUL RECOVERY

I wish to inform you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of Swamp-Root. I had been a sufferer for more than twenty years from kidney and liver trouble, and was almost constantly treated by the most eminent physicians, who could only give me temporary relief. I had been in bed ten weeks when I began the use of Swamp-Root. Inside of twenty-four hours I could see that I had been greatly benefited. I continued to use Swamp-Root until I had used several bottles, when I really felt that my old trouble was completely cured, and I am positive that any person suffering with kidney or liver trouble can be cured by the use of this preparation.

I am now in the best of health, better than I have been for ten years or more. I do not know how to express myself as strongly as I desire in favor of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, as I am sure that it saved my life, and that my good health is due entirely to this great remedy. I heartily recommend it to every sufferer, and am confident they can be benefited as I have been. It is a pleasure for me, gentlemen, to hand you this recommendation.

MRS. H. J. PRICE,
1406 Center St. Portsmouth, Ohio.

Personally appeared before me this 13th of September, 1909, Mrs. H. J. Price, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

R. A. CALVERT,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Coude. As Tarzan returned her bow he was positive that there was an invitation in her look, almost a plea.

The next intermission found him beside her in her box.

"I have so much wished to see you," she was saying. "It has troubled me not a little to think that after the services you rendered to both my husband and myself, no adequate explanation was ever made you of what must have seemed ingratitude on our part in not taking the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of the attacks upon us by those two men."

"You wrong me," replied Tarzan. "My thoughts of you have been only the most pleasant. You must not feel that any explanation is due me. Have they annoyed you further?"

"They never cease," she replied sadly. "I feel that I must tell someone, and I do not know another who so deserves an explanation as you. You must permit me to do so. It may be of service to you, for I know Nickolas Rokoff quite well enough to be positive that you have not seen the last of him. He will find some means to be revenged upon you. What I wish to tell you may be of aid to you in combating any scheme of revenge he may harbor. I cannot tell you here, but tomorrow I shall be at home to Monsieur Tarzan at five."

"It will be an eternity until tomorrow at five," he said, as he bade her good night.

From a corner of the theatre Rokoff and Paulvitch saw Monsieur Tarzan in the box of the Countess de Coude, and both men smiled.

At 4:30 the following afternoon a swarthy, bearded man, rang the bell at the servant's entrance of the palace of the Count de Coude. The footman who opened the door raised his eyebrows in recognition as he saw who stood without. A low conversation passed between the two.

At first the footman demurred from some proposition that the bearded one made, but an instant later something passed from the hand of the caller to the hand of the servant. Then the latter turned and led the visitor by a roundabout way to a little curtained alcove off the apartment in which the countess was wont to serve tea of an afternoon.

A half hour later Tarzan was ushered into the room, and presently his hostess entered, smiling, and with outstretched hands.

"I am so glad that you came," she said.

"Nothing could have prevented," he replied.

For a few moments they spoke of the opera, of the topics that were then occupying the attention of Paris, of the pleasure of renewing their brief acquaintance which had had its inception under such odd circumstances, and this brought them to the subject that was uppermost in the minds of both.

"You must have wondered," said the countess finally, "what the object of Rokoff's persecution could be. It is very simple. The count is intrusted with many of the vital secrets of the ministry of war. He often has in his possession papers that foreign powers would give a fortune to possess—secrets of state that their agents would commit murder and worse than murder to learn.

"There is such a matter now in his possession that would make the fame and fortune of any Russian who could divulge it to his government. Rokoff and Paulvitch are Russian spies. They will stop at nothing to procure this information. The affair on the liner—I mean the matter of the card game—was for the purpose of blackmailing the knowledge they seek from my husband.

"Had he been convicted of cheating at cards, his career would have been blighted. He would have had to leave the war department. He would have been socially ostracized. They intended to hold this club over him—the price of an avowal on their part that the count was but the victim of the plot of enemies who wished to besmirch his name was to have been the papers they seek.

"You thwarted them in this. Then they concocted the scheme whereby my reputation was to be the price, instead of the count's. When Paulvitch entered my cabin he explained it to me. If I would obtain the information for them he promised to go no farther, otherwise Rokoff, who stood without, was to notify the purser that I was entertaining a man other than my husband behind the locked doors of my cabin. He was to tell every one he met on the boat, and when we landed he was to have given the whole story to the newspaper men.

"Was it not too horrible?" But I happened to know something of Monsieur Paulvitch that would send him to the gallows in Russia if it were known by the police of St. Petersburg. I dared him to carry out his plan, and then I leaned toward him and whispered a name in his ear. Like that"—and she snapped her fingers—"he flew at my throat as a madman. He would have killed me had you not interfered."

"The brutes!" muttered Tarzan.

"They are worse than that, my friend," she said. "They are devils. I fear for you because you have gained their hatred. I wish you to be on your guard constantly. Tell me that you will, for my sake, for I should never forgive myself should you suffer through the kindness you did me."

"I do not fear them," he replied. "I have survived grimmer enemies than Rokoff and Pauvitch." He saw that she knew nothing of the occurrence in the Rue Maule, nor did he mention it, fearing that it might distress her.

"For your own safety," he continued, "why do you not turn the scoundrels over to the authorities? They should make quick work of them."

She hesitated for a moment before replying.

"There are two reasons," she said finally. "One of them it is that keeps the count from doing that very thing. The other, my real reason for fearing to expose them, I have never told—only Rokoff and I know it. I wonder," and then she paused, looking intently at him for a long time.

"And what do you wonder?" he asked, smiling.

"I was wondering why it is that I want to tell you the thing that I have not dared tell even to my husband. I believe that you would understand, and that you could tell me the right course to follow. I believe that you would not judge me too harshly."

"I fear that I should prove a very poor judge, madame," Tarzan replied, "for if you had been guilty of murder I should say that the victim should be grateful to have met so sweet a fate."

"Oh, dear, no," she expostulated; "it is not so terrible as that. But first let me tell you the reason the count has for not prosecuting these men; then, if I can keep my courage I shall tell you the real reason that I dare not. The first is that Nikolas Rokoff is my brother. We are Russians. Nikolas has been a bad man since I can remember. He was cashiered from the Russian army, in which he held a captaincy. There was a terrible scandal for a time, but after a while it was partially forgotten, and my father obtained a position for him in the secret service.

"There have been many terrible crimes laid at Nikolas' door, but he has always managed to escape punishment. Of late he has accomplished it by trumped-up evidence convicting his victims of treason against the czar, and the Russian police, who are always only to ready to fasten guilt of this nature upon any and all, have accepted his version and exonerated him."

"Have not his attempted crimes against you and your husband forfeited whatever rights the bonds of kinship might have accorded him?" asked Tarzan. "The fact that you are his sister has not deterred him from seeking to besmirch your honor. You owe him no loyalty, madame."

"Ah, but there is that other reason. If I owe him no loyalty though he be my brother, I cannot so easily disavow the fear I hold him in because of a certain episode in my life of which he is cognizant.

"I might as well tell you all," she resumed after a pause, "for I see that it is in my heart to tell you sooner or later. I was educated in a convent. While there I met a man whom I supposed to be a gentleman. I knew little or nothing about men and less about love. I got it into my foolish head that I loved this man, and at his urgent request I ran away with him. We were to have been married.

"I was with him just three hours. All in the daytime and in public places—railroad stations and upon a train. When we reached our destination where we were to have been married, two officers stepped up to my escort as we descended from the train, and placed him under arrest. They took me also, but when I had told my story they did not detain me, other than to send me back to the convent under the care of a matron. It seemed that the man who had wooed me was no gentleman at all, but a deserter from the army as well as a fugitive from civil justice. He had a police record in nearly every country in Europe.

"The matter was hushed up by the authorities of the convent. Not even my parents knew of it. But Nikolas met the man afterward, and learned the whole story. Now he threatens to tell the count if I do not do just as he wishes me to."

Tarzan laughed. "You are still but a little girl. The story that you have told me cannot reflect in any way upon your reputation, and were you not a little girl at heart you would know it. Go to your husband tonight, and tell him the whole story, just as you have told it to me. Unless I am much mistaken he will laugh at you for your fears, and take immediate steps to put that precious brother of yours in prison where he belongs."

"I only wish that I dared," she said; "but I am afraid. I learned early to fear men. First my father, then Nikolas, then the fathers in the convent. Nearly all my friends fear their husbands—why should I not fear mine?"

"It does not seem right that women should fear men," said Tarzan, an expression of puzzlement on his face. "I am better acquainted with the jungle folk, and there it is more often the other way around, except among the black men, and they to my mind are in most ways lower in the scale than beasts. No, I cannot understand why civilized women should fear men, the beings that are created to protect them. I should hate to think that any woman feared me."

"I do not think that any woman would fear you, my friend," said Olga de Coude softtly. "I have known you but a short while, yet though it may seem foolish to say it, you are the only man I have ever known whom I think that I should never fear—it is strange, too, for you are very strong. I wondered at the ease with which you handled Nikolas and Paulvitch that night in my cabin. It was marvelous."

As Tarzan was leaving her a short time later he wondered a little at the clinging pressure of her hand at parting, and the firm institance with which she exacted a promise from him that he would call again on the morrow.

The memory of her half-veiled eyes and perfect lips as she stood smiling up into his face as he bade her goodby remained with him for the balance of the day. Olga de Coude was a very beautiful woman, and Tarzan of the Apes a very lonely young man, with a heart in him that was in need of the doctoring that only a woman may provide.

As the countess turned back into the room after Tarzan's departure, she found herself face to face with Nikolas Rokoff.

"How long have you been here?" she cried, shrinking away from him.

"Since before your lover came," he answered, with a nasty leer.

"Stop!" she commanded. "How dare you say such a thing to me—your sister!"

"Well, my dear Olga, if he is not your lover, accept my apologies; but it is no fault of yours that he is not. Had he one-tenth the knowledge of women that I have you would be in his arms this minute. He is a stupid fool, Olga. Why, your every word and act was an open invitation to him, and he had not the sense to see it."

The woman put her hands to her ears.

"I will not listen. You are wicked to say such things as that. No matter what you threaten me with, you know that I am a good woman. After tonight you will not dare to annoy me, for I shall tell Raoul all. He will understand, and then, Monsieur Nikolas, beware!"

"You shall tell him nothing," said Rokoff. "I have this affair now, and with the help of one of your servants whom I may trust it will lack nothing in the telling when the time comes that the details of the sworn evidence shall be poured into your husband's ears. The other affair served its purpose well—we now have something tangible to work on, Olga. A real affair—and you a trusted wife. Shame, Olga," and the brute laughed.

So the countess told her count nothing, and matters were worse than they had been. From a vague fear her mind was transferred to a very tangible one. It may be, too, that conscience helped to enlarge it out of all proportions.

To Be Continued.

The city of San Diego, Cal., has an electric fountain in its largest park. The effect is produced with colored lights and an automatic flasher placed behind the water jets.

THE FARMSTEAD

Keeping Ice in Silo.

Some farmers are in the habit of putting ice in their silos late in the winter, after all the silage has been fed, in order to provide a supply of ice for cooling milk and butter and for other purposes the following summer. A good supply of ice is of great advantage to the dairy farmer, but from my observation and experience I doubt the wisdom of filing a silo with ice in the winter—certainly not a wooden one.

In the first place, your silage should not be exhausted by the time the ice crop is ready to harvest. A dairy farmer is not getting the best returns from his silo if this feed is consumed by January or February. Silage will be eaten by cows almost as freely in May, June, July and August as in January, and if a farmer builds a silo it is the part of wisdom to build a large one which will hold the amount of feed needed. A 200-ton silo is proportionately cheaper than one of a 100 tons capacity. Hence it is cheaper to build one which will hold silage enough to last until August in order to guard against any possible shortage of feed on account of drouth.

The gradual melting of ice in a wooden silo injures it to some extent and shortens its life. Even if the foundation is of concrete or brick the moisture will damage it to some extent and will cause the lower staves to decay faster than they otherwise would. A well-hooped, wooden silo made of good thick timber, thoroughly oiled or painted within and without, should last 30 years, but if it is used as an icehouse in summer it will not last this long.

Since it is so easy to construct a rough icehouse it is unwise to fill the silo with ice, even if the injury will be but slight. A farmer and one hired man can, in a day or two, build an icehouse which will hold three or four tons of ice. Its crudeness will not lessen its utility. A mere pit will afford the means for keeping plenty of ice from January to the last of August. Some brick, a few rough plank, plenty of straw and a large piece of tarpaulin are all the materials you need. You do not even need boards with which to cover it.

Of course, a fine, well appointed farm should have an icehouse as attractive as the milkhouse or barn, even though its appearance has nothing to do with its real value. But the average farmer of moderate means, with a few dairy cows, can fix up a rough, serviceable icehouse with but little labor and he had better do this than put ice in his silo.—I. H. Motes, Illinois.

Care of the Harness.

The principal reason why farmers and teamsters wear out so many sets of harness in a lifetime is frequently not because of the actual wear, but care. Formerly, it was not a matter of so much importance if the farmer or teamster was a bit negligent along this line. As a set of harness would, under the worst of conditions, wear from three to seven years, and when worn out a new set was cheap, at least compared with the present prices.

Of late years this matter has undergone a change. With the prices of good harness at from $40 to $70 per set, but few farmers can afford a new set every few years. With a little attention when needed it is not difficult to have the harness in almost as good condition after five or six years' service as when new. One of the most important points in keeping the harness in good condition is to keep mice away. A mouse proof harness room at one end of the barn is well worth its slight extra cost. The door should be tight fitting and the floor cemented, that no mice can get into it.

In order to keep the harness soft, pliable and strong, use a good prepared harness oil. Do not use linseed or other oils for this purpose as they do no good and are often injurious, besides making the harness very disagreeable to handle. When applying the harness oil use a cloth dampened with the oil, or a small soft brush is still better. Do not use too much oil; just what the leather will absorb is all that is needed, and if more than this is used it is only wasted. In a few hours after oiling go over the harness with a dry cloth and wipe off all surplus oil and bend and work the leather to make it soft and pliable. Should the harness get wet, do not leave it on the horse to dry, as is often done, for it does no actual good and is uncomfortable to the horse. Remove the harness as soon as the horses are brought to the stables and wipe it dry with a cloth. In a few hours give a light application of oil and clean the brass or nickel parts with kerosene, being careful to get as little kerosene on the leather as possible. The halters and bridles also need an application of oil occasionally.

LIVE STOCK

Care of Fattening Cattle.

Regularity is one of the first principles of good feeding. When an animal is used to getting its food at a certain time each day, it will rise and look for it as regularly as clockwork and, if disappointed, will become impatient and fret. This weakens the digestive organs and they are not in a fit condition to digest and assimilate food to the best advantage.

A man should so plan his work that it will always be done at the right time, and yet he should never be in a hurry and never out of patience. Kindness pays, and if a man wishes to succeed in the cattle business, whether it be with fattening stock or dairy cows, he must treat his cattle kindly and work among them quietly. The most successful farmer and feeder I ever knew was one who could go out into the feed lot at any time and sit on the back of any animal in the herd, the cattle seeming to enjoy the performance as much as did the visitors.

An important matter is to make the cattle comfortable and to induce them to lie down as much as possible, then, feed right. Silage, for feeding cattle, is becoming more popular every year and throughout many sections has become almost a necessity. There may be some districts in which roughage can be more cheaply supplied in the form of hay; but even then something succulent, in the form of silage or roots, is almost essential for the best results. I know of no better combination than clover hay and good corn silage. The one seems to be the exact complement of the other. Both are very palatable to cattle and should be fed separately for the sake of variety.

A bunch of cattle getting a good feed night and morning of cut straw and silage, mixed 12 hours before feeding, and all the long clover hay they will eat at noon, is about as well off for roughage as is possible. I do not know of any other ration on which cattle can be kept so full all the time without putting them off their feed.

In the early part of the season, very little grain should be fed and the allowance gradually increased from week to week. Many farmers waste a good deal of grain by overfeeding in the early part of the winter. It is an easy matter to ruin the digestion of a steer by feeding too much corn for any considerable length of time.

A mixture of grains will always give better results than any single variety fed alone. If cottonseed meal and molasses are to be fed it is a good practice to keep them for a finishing ration. When cattle are put on a heavy feed of grain they will make good gains for awhile, and then seem to come to a standstill, making little or no improvement. The chances are also that a number will get off their feed and lose in weight and thrifty appearance. The point to be determined is not the amount of grain that we can get an animal to consume, but the amount he is able to digest and assimilate.—M. E. Scully in Ohio Farmer.

THE ORCHARD

Planting Apples.

An inexperienced man is liable to make one or more blunders in setting out an orchard for the first time and as the trees are to occupy the same land for many years it is important to guard against mistakes, for they may be a serious handicap to success all the way through.

The ideal location for most varieties of apples is an elevated or sloping ground with at least a small mixture of sand in the formation to insure drainage and make cultivation easier. Or, if the land does not have natural drainage, it must be secured either by tiling or open ditches. Good orchards are possible on low flat ground, but the frost damage is greater, while the quality of the fruit is impaired; besides, it is noticeable that on low, flat, rich soil there is an abnormal growth of wood and the tree short lived. Moderate fertility is best.

For the standard sorts set the trees not closer than 30 feet apart each way. It is a common practice to set them too close together, which greatly impairs the color of the fruit, makes more trimming necessary and gives the tree a greater tendency to run up tall, thus increasing the labor of gathering fruit. Some planters set the trees 40 feet apart each way, using fillers between, such as Wagner, Wealthy, Grimes Golden and other rather small-growing trees.

To get good results plow the ground well in the spring or fall—the latter has some advantage as it makes early planting more likely. For ordinary soil, use some coarse stable manure, ashes and perhaps commercial fertilizer. If land is very steep and hilly, plowing may not be advisable, but trees can be set in sod and the practice of sod mulch cultivation followed. This is successfully practiced in many localities.

Last spring we set out an orchard and had the land plowed the previous fall. The plat was plowed so as to have ridges about 32 feet apart. Then along these ridges stakes were placed every 32 feet to indicate where a tree was to be set. The stakes were set straight so that each one was in line with the opposite row, thus securing perfect alignment both ways. Thus marked out, the plat was ready for planting. This was done on April 11, the ground being so wet at the time that no tamping was done, but the dirt simply thrown in loose, some of the holes being half full of water. The trees were leaned slightly to the northeast, calculating that the prevailing west wind would in time make them about straight, thus lessening the chances of sun scald about the three. In throwing the dirt back into holes, some of them were only partly filled, which made an excellent moisture trap to catch the rains that followed. A few days later, as the ground became more dry, the filling was completed. Along the latter part of May a straw mulch was placed around each tree to insure against drouth. It was a very dry summer that followed, but every tree lived without using any water. The holes in the ground for receiving the trees must, of course, vary somewhat in size; but for two-year-old trees they should not be less than two feet across and from 12 to 18 inches deep. Be sure to have them wide enough.

On the west and north side of our orchard a windbreak of Norway spruce was planted. They were small plants, not over two feet high, and were set from seven to 14 feet apart. They cost about two cents each, including the freight, and were purchased from the experiment station.

In purchasing trees to plant bear in mind that there is much deception among tree dealers. Many agents come along representing this or that nursery; but it is better to buy of some nursery direct that has long had a reputation of fair dealing. Deception is so easy in trees, because it is almost impossible to determine the quality or variety until long after the planting has been done, which gives the seller ample time to clear out of the country or quit business, hence it is impossible to compel him to make amends. Some years ago, we planted an orchard having a number of trees of the Mann variety. They were bought for Rhode Island Greening and look very much like them. The fraud was not discovered until at least a dozen years afterward.—H. E. White, Ohio.

POULTRY

Manure.

Farmers pay little, if any, attention to the preservation of their poultry manure. When rightly preserved, poultry manure is a concentrated fertilizer, and its fertilizing constituents will rank with many of the commercial fertilizers on the market that sell for $20 a ton.

Poultry manure is especially rich in nitrogen, the highest priced ingredient of a fertilizer. A ton of fresh poultry manure contains approximately 20 pounds of nitrogen, 16 pounds of phosphorous and 8 pounds of potash. At the current market prices for nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, a ton of fresh poultry manure is worth well around $20. As each hen will produce 100 pounds of manure in a year's time, it can be seen that, if the manure is carefully preserved, each hen will return her owner 20 cents, or the average farm flock of 200 hens will produce fertilizer of the value of $40.

On most farms fully one-half the fertilizing value of poultry manure is lost through careless methods of handling. The nitrogen readily escapes, and unless the liquid portions of the droppings are absorbed by land plaster, dry, sifted coal ashes, or good garden loam, and thus fixed, it is safe to say that fully one-half of this ingredient is lost in two or three weeks' time.

Dropping boards should be installed in all poultry houses, and the manure removed and stored at regular intervals. Every morning, however, the writer goes through the house with a bucket of sifted coal ashes or dry garden soil, and sprinkles this over the droppings voided during the night. This absorbs the liquid portions of the droppings, fixes the nitrogen and keeps down odors. Wood ashes should never be used for this purpose, as the moisture in the droppings will liberate the lye in the ashes, which will injure the feet of the hens.

When removed from the dropping board the manure is carted to the barn and spread out thinly on a tight board floor. Every two or three days the droppings are worked over with a shovel, and the lumps are pulverized as much as possible. When thoroughly dry, the manure is stored away until ready for use. When treated as described and stored in a dry place, very little of the fertilizing ingredients are lost.

Preparing for Market.

Pin-feather closely.

Carefully wash the blood from off the fowls after being dressed.

Dark pin feathers give a dirty appearance to the carcass.

Crooked breast bones spoil the looks of an otherwise attractively dressed fowl.

If the skin rubs off on scalded poultry, there is a patchy appearance to the carcass that hurts its sale.

Either scalding or the dry-picking method can be used for fowls intended for market, but for broilers only the dry-picking method is allowable. A chick only a few weeks old is a very tender bird, but if scalded it will be found impossible to pick it without occasionally rubbing a little of the skin off. These spots will darken and give the broiler a stale look. The scalding will also increase the tendency to decay. With dry picking not only will the bird keep much longer, but the natural firmness of the flesh prevents all fear of skinning.

The more neatly a carcass is dressed, the better the chance to sell it to a good trade. Attractively dressed poultry sells itself, while inferior stuff goes begging.

Dry picked poultry will stand larger shipments than those that are scalded. The carcass should be dressed immediately after being killed. To allow the feathers to remain on for several hours will hasten decomposition.

When scalding poultry for market, it is best to first dry-pick the legs, so that they will not necessarily be placed in the water and change color. Neither the heads nor the feet should touch the water. The water ought to be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling.

For scalding poultry, the water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling.

Either dry-picked or scalded poultry are in demand in western markets, the latter selling best to home trade.

THE DAIRY

Feeding the Calf.

There is no need of feeding the ordinary calf for a longer period than one week on whole milk. Of course the change to sweet skim milk should not be made suddenly, nor without substitutes for the fat or cream. To replace the fat that has been removed from the milk, as well as to furnish additional protein, there is nothing that can take the place of flaxseed jelly. This jelly should be added in small quantities at first and slowly increased. Begin with a dessertspoonful in each feed and gradually increase until about a cupful is being fed night and morning to the three-month-old calf. To prepare this jelly steep one pound of whole flaxseed in water almost boiling, until a thick paste results. It should be kept cool and sweet until fed. In addition to the flaxseed jelly, a little dry bran and whole oats should be fed. Some clean, sweet hay will be found a valuable addition to the ration at a very early age.

Age of Heifer at Calving.

The ordinary heifer of the smaller dairy breeds, such as the Jersey, may be permitted to calve at the age of 20 to 24 months. Of the larger breeds, such as the Holsteins, from 24 to 30 months. No great damage will result, however, if the heifers calve at an earlier date than this, and there is no reason to fear that this young heifer will be ruined. It will, of course, not be the best thing for her to calve this young, but with proper attention and careful feeding, it is not at all likely that calving at this early age will have any appreciable effect on her usefulness.

FUMIGATION CAN CONTROL SOME ORCHARD INSECTS

There is no avoiding the fact that we must reckon with the San Jose scale if we are to raise good fruit. Some states have escaped it longer than others, partly because they were not so generally engaged in fruit growing, partly, perhaps, because they began at once to look after the pest when its presence was discovered in other states. But the scale has been gradually invading our orchards until it is now liable to be discovered on fruit trees anywhere in the United States. This means simply that we shall be compelled to do what our neighbors are doing if we wish to compete with them in the production of good fruit.

A

Fumigation House.

The recent growth of interest in fruit growing and the disposition to plant new orchards has led to the adoption of improved methods of caring for fruit trees on the part of the most progressive people, but many farmers and even fruit growers are still not provided with spraying outfits, without which they cannot hope to save their trees from scale insects. These trees are perhaps not in all cases sufficiently valuable to justify the expense of spraying, but neighbors who have invested more extensively in fruit and depend more on the crop, should not be made to suffer because of neglect on the part of people who have nothing at stake.

Everyone ought, it would seem, to be required to destroy infested trees in his possession whenever he is unwilling to treat them and care for them properly. Certainly one has nothing to gain by keeping them, since the scale will destroy them anyway, and a neighbor's risk should of itself be sufficient motive to impel one to get rid of the pests.

The importance of giving attention to spraying, fumigation, and other means of destroying scale insects is growing greater every year, as the acreage in fruit increases. It is customary to concede to insect pests of ordinary crops one-tenth of the total value of the crop, and applying this to our fruit crops of last year we may be said to have lost, as a result of insect depredations, many millions of dollars.

Most of the injury and resulting loss can be prevented. Spraying alone will save the greater part. Three-fourths of the codling moth damage can thus be saved. This has been demonstrated by very carefully made tests. More than nine-tenths of the San Jose scale on the bark of fruit trees can be removed by a single thorough spraying in winter with lime-sulphur solution. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, why anyone interested in farming and fruit growing should not equip himself with the necessary apparatus and do his share in keeping pests under control.

Fumigation Box With Trees Packed in It.

Nurseries are in great and constant danger from the unimpeded spread of pests. For their protection it is important that orchards be looked after more closely than they have been in the past, since they are frequently the source from which nurseries become infested. But since the scale is now well established throughout the entire United States it will be necessary, whatever precautions orchardists may take, that nurserymen guard their establishments with special care if they are to merit the confidence and patronage of the buyer of nursery stock.

Fumigation Box So Constructed That It May Easily Be Carried from One Place to Another.

Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas is the treatment which is now being adopted everywhere as a means of saving the nursery stock. To confine the gas about the stock it is necessary to construct a gas-tight house or box. Which it shall be depends chiefly on the quantity of stock to be treated. For a small nursery of a few thousand trees, a box measuring 8½x3½x3½ feet can be constructed, giving a capacity of about 100 cubic feet, or if the stock is very small a box more easily handled can be made. The box should be of matched stuff, without knots, the walls and lid of double thickness, with two thicknesses of tarred building paper between. The inside of the box should be painted and the joints closed carefully with white lead. The lid should be closely fitted by means of felt glued along the edges of the box. When the lid is in place it should be secured tightly by wedges so as to prevent the escape of gas.

A house may be constructed of the same material and in the same way. It should have a door fitting very tightly, and for convenience in airing out quickly a small door at the back should be made. Its exact size does not matter greatly, but the dose used must be very carefully computed to comply with the following instructions:

For each 100 cubic feet enclosed the following chemicals are required for each lot of trees treated:

Cyanide of potassium, one ounce (98 per cent pure).

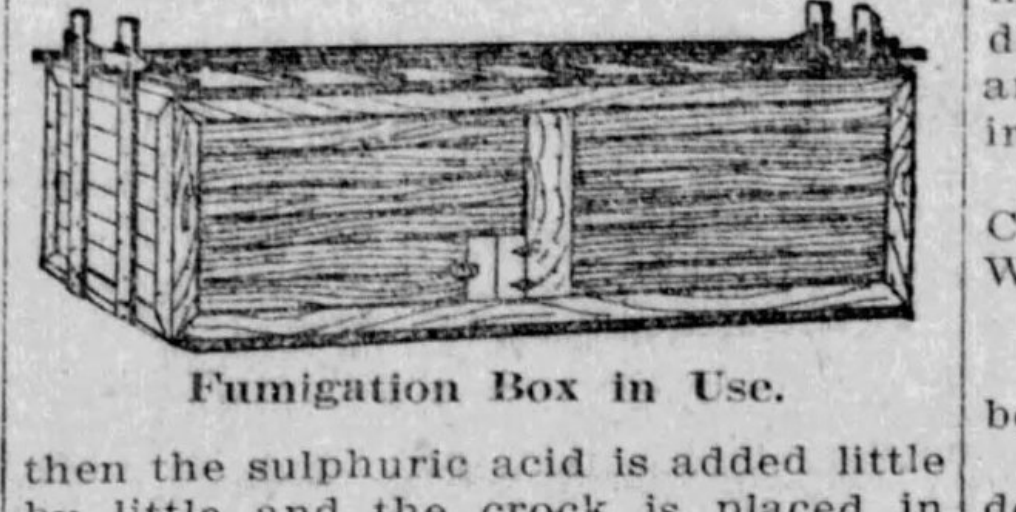
Commercial sulphuric acid, two ounces (of good grade).

Water, four ounces.

The trees should not be fumigated when wet.

They should not be too tightly packed in the box.

After filling the space with trees the water is poured into a crock, then the sulphuric acid is added little by little and the crock is placed in the box or house. The cyanide of potassium, broken into bits no larger than a hickory nut, is poured into the crock and the door is quickly shut. At the end of 50 minutes, or an hour, the doors are opened for 10 minutes to air out, when the trees can be removed to make room for another lot.



Fumigation Box in Use.

The time of exposure must never be shortened.

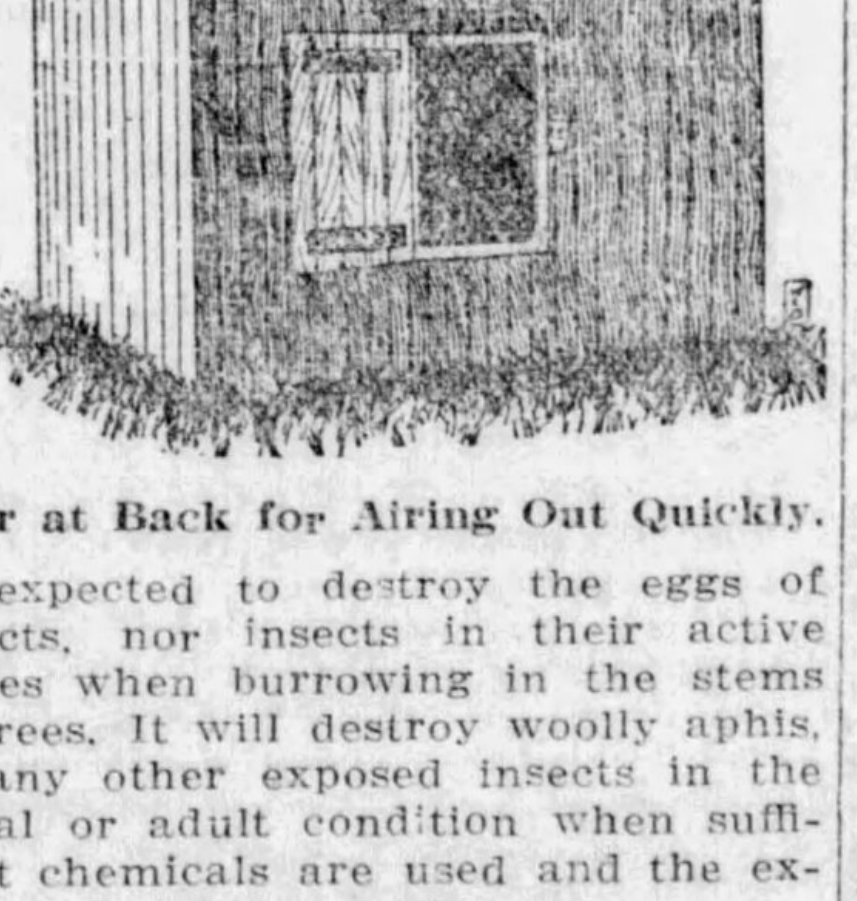
The chemicals should be of the quality specified.

To make sure that the house or box is gas tight it should always be tested before beginning operations,

Door at Back for Airing Out Quickly.

with a dense smudge made of cobs, rags, or other material. If the smoke escapes, the crevices will be apparent and must be closed.

Fumigation will not destroy crown gall, black rot or canker. It can not be expected to destroy the eggs of insects, nor insects in their active stages when burrowing in the stems of trees. It will destroy woolly aphis, or any other exposed insects in the larval or adult condition when sufficient chemicals are used and the exposure is long enough.



Door at Back for Airing Out Quickly.

STICK TO IT

Until Coffee Hits You Hard.

It is about as well to advise people to stick to coffee until they get hit hard enough so that they will never forget their experience.

A woman writes and her letter is condensed to give the facts in a short space:

"I was a coffee slave and stuck to it like a toper to his 'cups,' notwithstanding I frequently had severe attacks of sick headache; then I used more coffee to relieve the headache, and this was well enough until the coffee effects wore off.

"Finally attacks of rheumatism began to appear, and ultimately the whole nervous system began to creak down and I was fast becoming a wreck.

"After a time I was induced to quit coffee and take up Postum. This was half a year ago. The result has been most satisfactory.

"The rheumatism is gone entirely, nerves practically well and steady, digestion almost perfect, never have any more sick headaches and am gaining steadily in weight and strength."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

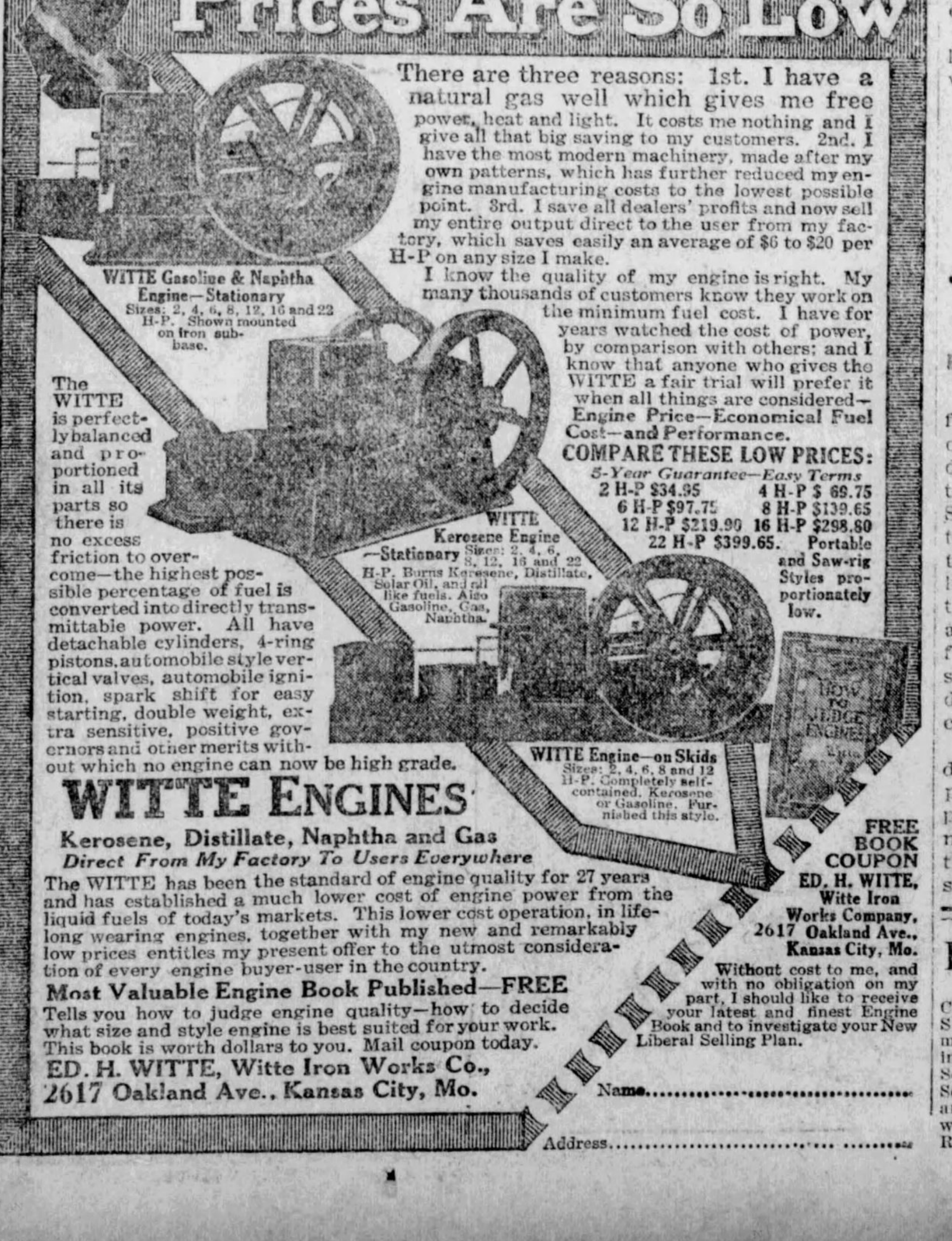
Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup **of both kinds is** about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.



Why WITTE Engine Prices Are So Low

There are three reasons: 1st. I have a natural gas well which gives me free power, heat and light. It costs me nothing and I give all that big saving to my customers. 2nd. I have the most modern machinery, made after my own patterns, which has further reduced my engine manufacturing costs to the lowest possible point. 3rd. I save all dealers' profits and now sell my entire output direct to the user from my factory, which saves easily an average of $6 to $20 per H-P on any size I make.

I know the quality of my engine is right. My many thousands of customers know they work on the minimum fuel cost. I have for years watched the cost of power, by comparison with others; and I know that anyone who gives the WITTE a fair trial will prefer it when all things are considered—Engine Price—Economical Fuel Cost—and Performance.

COMPARE THESE LOW PRICES:
5-Year Guarantee—Easy Terms
2 H-P $34.95 4 H-P $ 69.75
6 H-P $97.75 8 H-P $139.65
12 H-P $219.90 16 H-P $298.80
22 H-P $399.65. Portable and Saw-rig Styles proportionately low.

WITTE Gasoline & Naphtha Engine—Stationary Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Shown mounted on iron sub-base.

The WITTE is perfectly balanced and proportioned in all its parts so there is no excess friction to overcome—the highest possible percentage of fuel is converted into directly transmittable power. All have detachable cylinders, 4-ring pistons, automobile style vertical valves, automobile ignition, spark shift for easy starting, double weight, extra sensitive, positive governors and other merits without which no engine can now be high grade.

WITTE Kerosene Engine—Stationary Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Burns Kerosene, Distillate, Solar Oil, and all like fuels. Also Gasoline, Gas, Naphtha.

WITTE Engine—on Skids Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 H-P. Completely self-contained. Kerosene or Gasoline. Furnished this style.

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Kerosene, Distillate, Naphtha and Gas
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The WITTE has been the standard of engine quality for 27 years and has established a much lower cost of engine power from the liquid fuels of today's markets. This lower cost operation, in lifelong wearing engines, together with my new and remarkably low prices entitles my present offer to the utmost consideration of every engine buyer-user in the country.

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WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X518, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Peach and Apple Trees 2c and Up

Plum, Pear, Cherry, Strawberry, etc. Catalog Free. Tenn. Nursery Co., Box 40, Cleveland, Tenn.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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Edwards Steel Shingles are fast displacing wood shingles, which cause disastrous fires, leaky roofs and endless expense. Use beautiful, indestructible Edwards Steel Shingles. Cost less, last longer than wood—better in every way. Over 125,000 Edwards Steel Roofs now in use—the shingles that never rot, rust or burn, due to our patented "Tightcote" process. They come in big clusters, easy to put on, hammer and nails only things needed.

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We sell direct from factory to user. No middlemen's profits. You save 25% to 50%. At this Special 30-Day Low Price, Edwards Steel Shingles offer more for the money than any other roof you can lay! Costs nothing to find out. Write today.

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THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
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GREAT BRITAIN PAINTED IN GUISE OF PIRATE IN SEA SEIZURES BY U. S. SENATOR

Washington, Dec. 31.—Much publicity has been given to the distress caused Americans dependent on industries which have been greatly affected by British seizures of American cargoes. But it was made known for the first time by Senator Walsh, of Montana, in his speech in the senate today, that as a result of these seizures British manufacturers have been directly and substantially benefited.

Senator Walsh spoke with notable calm, and his effort to avoid sensationalism in his presentation of facts was manifest. Nevertheless his address, because of the startling information it contained, made a deep impression. He made it strikingly clear that the activities of the British navy have been more than protective of British interests; that they have, in fact, caused a great boom in the opper trade of Great Britain at the expense of the copper trade of the United States.

Copper Cargoes Seized.

Senator Walsh showed that since hostilities began 31 ships have been relieved of their copper cargoes, four destined to Holland, 14 to Italy, and 13 to Sweden. These ships carried a total of 19,350 tons of copper, of which 9,350 tons are piled up at Gibraltar. Continuing, he said:

"It would be exhibiting the virtue of candor, at least, if the government of Great Britain should declare that it is her purpose to starve Germany so far as copper is concerned, however the neutral nations may fare or the laws of nations may be wrenched in the process.

"It may be a matter of supreme concern to the military authorities of that country that little children cry for bread in Butte, Mont., or in Bisbee, Ariz., that she accomplish that end; but if she values the good opinion of the people of the United States, who, as a whole, are not unfriendly to her cause, but who are equally indifferent to the want her policy imposes here, she will hearken to the kindly admonition of the President and restrain the activities of her navy so far as our commerce is concerned, within lines that her great law-givers at least have laid down.

"Some degree of circumspection might be expected in the exercise of her undoubted rights, some delicacy in asserting them, in view of the fact that the course which had to be pursued is obviously to the advanntage of her fabricators of copper as against those of competing neutral nations.

"If shipments of copper to Italy and the Scandinavian countries can be shut off or seriously embarrassed, the English market, the only free, untrammeled one to which our surplus can go in any quantity, is continually glutted. The price of raw copper is continually depressed there, while it is unduly expensive in the rival countries. Her manufacturers enjoy a distinct advantage in the purchase of their raw material. Then the supply on the continent being precarious and the possibility of worwers in copper and its compounds being able to fill orders promptly, being likewise involved in doubt, the English factories capture the market. The copper trade in England is in a most thriving condition."

DENY THE DUM-DUM CHARGE

Investigators Say Bullets Used Were Not Made in U. S.

Washington, Dec. 31.—State department officials have practically completed their investigation of charges by the German ambassador, Count Bernstorff, that dumdum bullets were being supplied from the United States to the armies of the allies. An answer to Count Von Bernstorff will be made within the next few days.

The department's investigators have reported the samples of dumdum bullets submitted by the German ambassador as having been made in the United States would not fit any rifle being used by the allies.

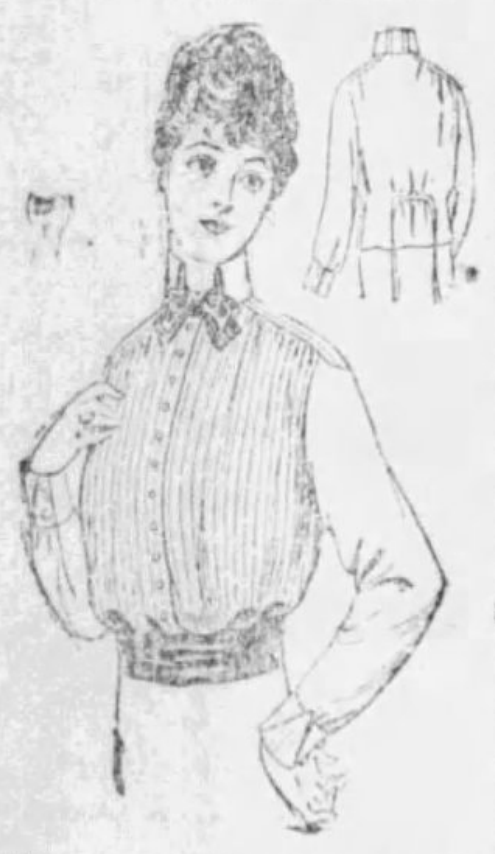
State department officials have also been informed by an American diplomat just back from Europe that he found no ground for charges that Belgians have been mutilated by German soldiers.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

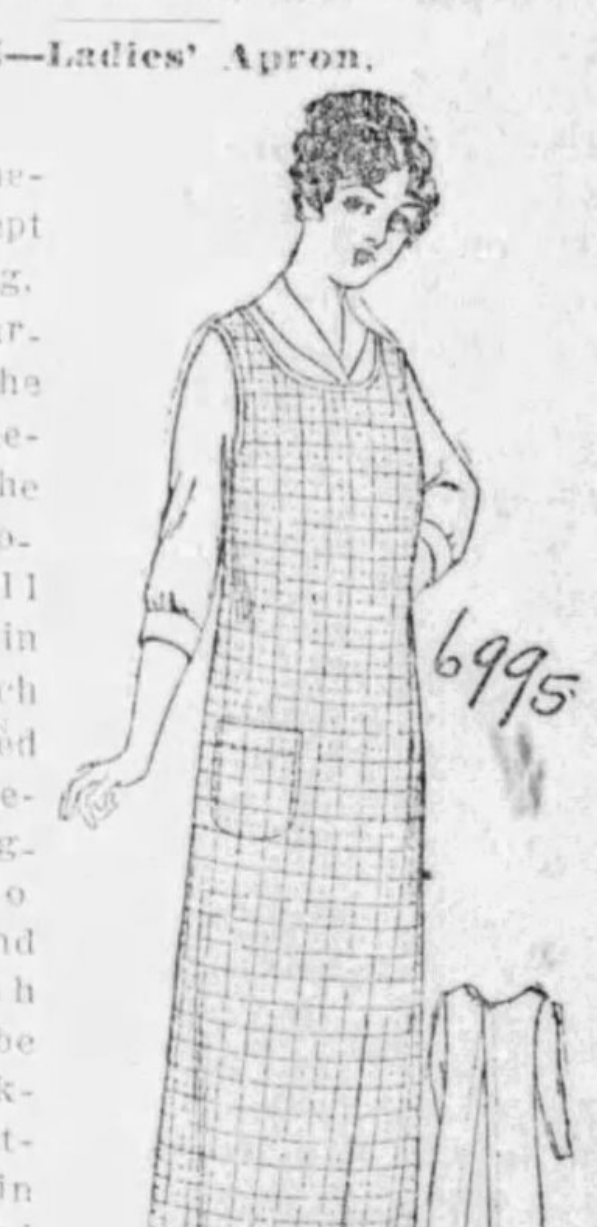
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7011—Ladies' Waist.



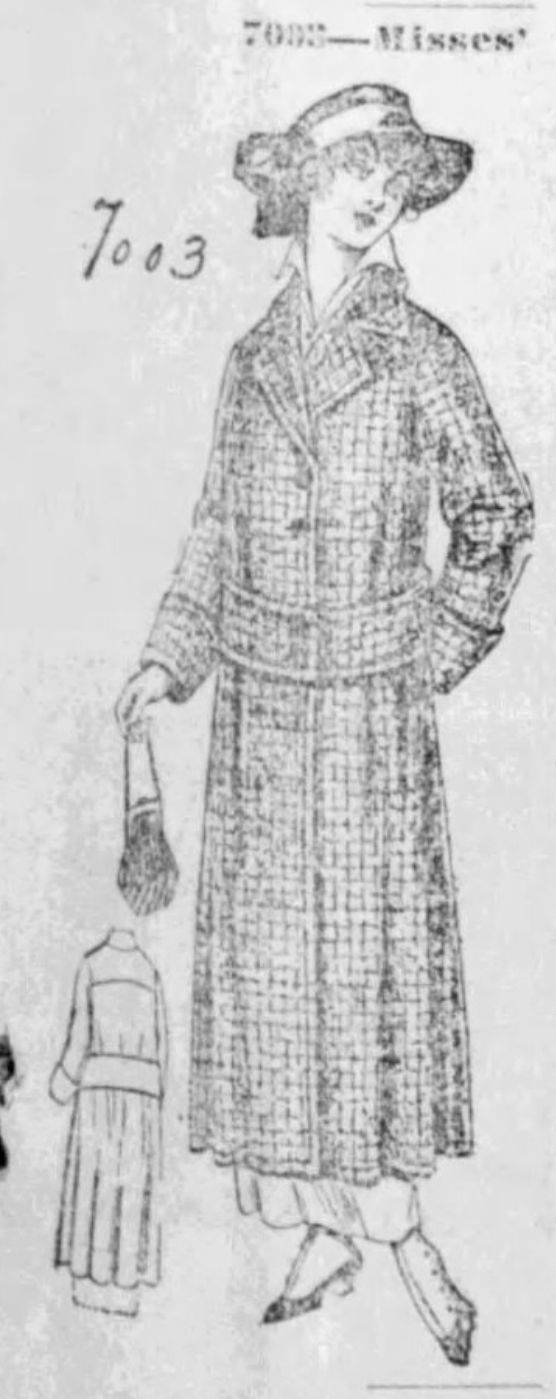
This model shows one of the late styles in shirtwaists. The sleeves are not of the same material as the balance of the garment. The closing is in front and the high neck has a collar at sides and back only. There is a shoulder strap extending over the top of the sleeve. This is plain and somewhat full below the elbow. These waists are made of flannel, silk, satin and the like. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

6995—Ladies' Apron.



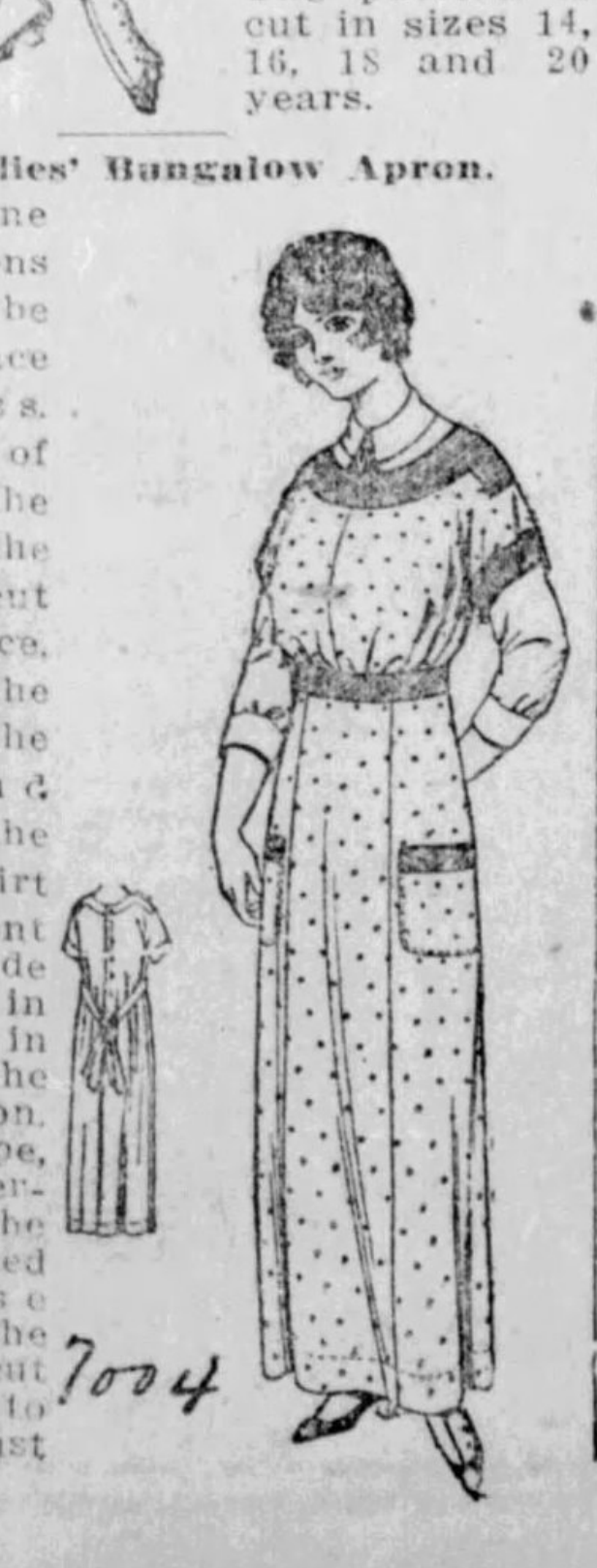
This is in one piece, except for seaming, where the narrowness of the material demands it. The pattern provides full length, plain sleeves, which may be used or not, as desired. Gingham, calico chambray and other wash fabrics can be used in making. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure.

7003—Misses' Coat.



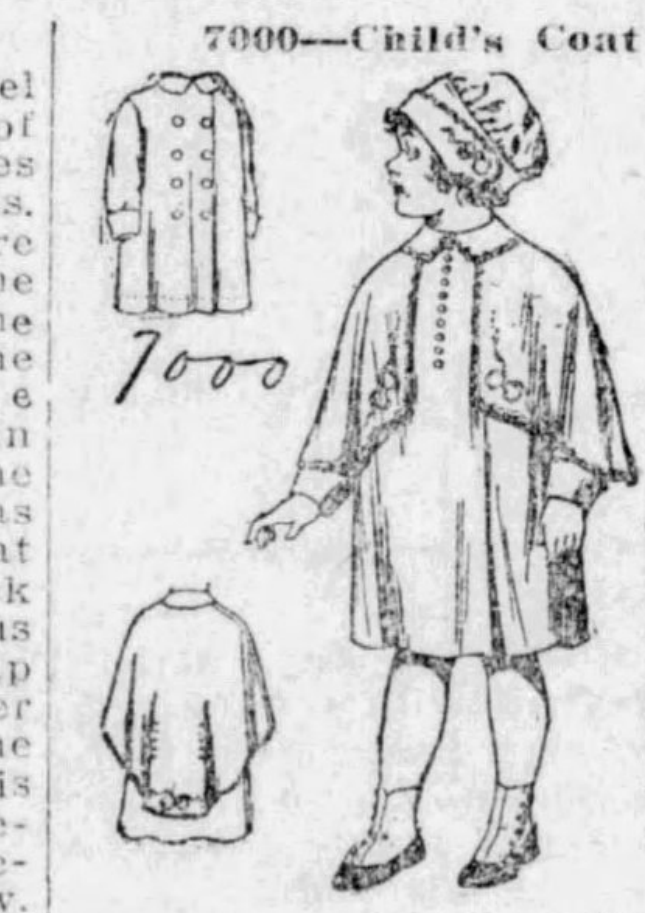
One of the new college coats is here shown. It is plain, loose and of sacque cut, with a wide belt of the material. The neck may be made open, with revers and collar, or high in double-breasted effect. The plain sleeves end in a wide cuff at the wrist. Tweed fur fabrics, zibeline and similar fabrics are used for these coats. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7004—Ladies' Bungalow Apron.



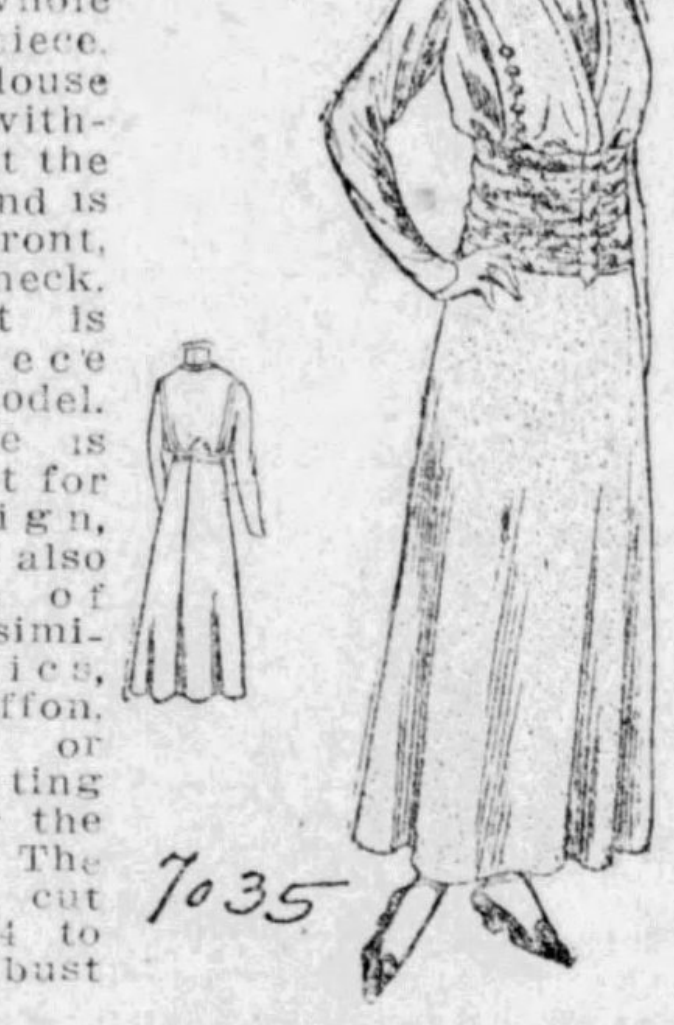
This is one of the aprons that may be used in place of a dress. The back of the blouse, the sleeve and the front are cut in one piece, seamed in the center of the front and closed in the back. The skirt has a front gore and side gores, but in the back is in one with the waist section. Cotton crepe, gingham, seersucker and the like are used for these aprons. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

7000—Child's Coat and Cap.



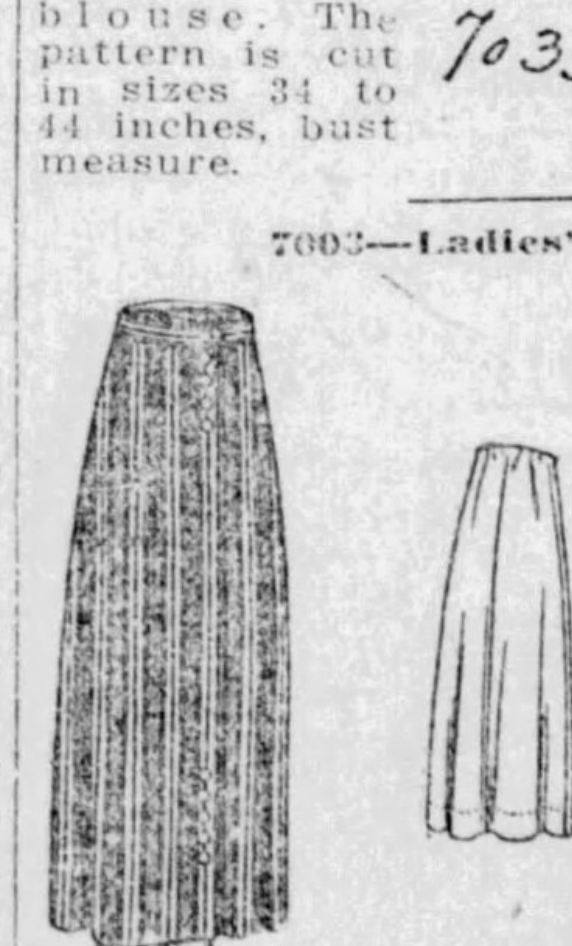
For very little girls this is a plain box coat, closing in double-breasted fashion and to be made with or without the shaped cape. The bonnet may be of coat material, or of silk or velvet. The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 years.

7035—Ladies' Dress.



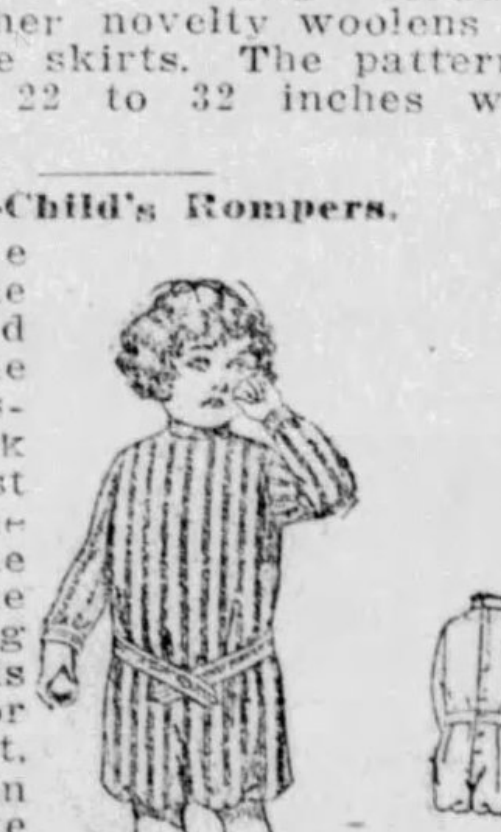
In this handsome dress there is a plain underwaist of which the sleeves are a part, the whole in one piece. The overblouse is made without seam at the shoulder and is open in front, near the neck. The skirt is a one-piece circular model. Fine serge is excellent for this design, which may also be made of satin and similar fabrics, with chiffon, net lace or contrasting satin for the blouse. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

7006—Ladies' Skirt.



A walking skirt of modern style in round length or shorter and with the waistline raised or in regulation style. There are four gores, fitted in front, where the closing is also placed and gathered across the back. The belt is separate and the pocket may be omitted if desired. Tweed, cheviot and corduroy, as well as other novelty woolens are used for these skirts. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

6997—Child's Rompers.



These are made with the front and trousers in one piece, the closing in the back of the waist and across the waistline at the band of the trousers. Strong wash materials are suitable for this garment, gingham, linen and the like and also outing flannel and plain serge. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

This country now owns 3,000 islands, supporting a population of 10,000,000. The commerce of these islands exceeded $300,000,000, or more than that of the United States in any year prior to 1850.

IT WAS BIG YEAR ON U. S. FARMS

Former Record for Products' Value Exceeded by $83,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 31.—With the grand total value of $9,872,936,000, the worth of all crops, farm animal products and farm animals sold and slaughtered in 1914 by far surpasses any previous year, according to the Farmers' Bulletin issued today by the department of agriculture. The previous high year was 1913, which was $83,000,000 less than this year. The total value of all farm products in 1914 was more than twice the value of the output of the farms 15 years ago.

The estimated value of all crops at the farm this year was $6,044,480,000, which is $88,279,000 less than in 1913, chiefly on account of the reduced value of cotton. Except for 1913 the total value this year is $200,000,000 more than the highest total heretofore reached.

Animal Products More.

The estimated value of animal products of the farm in 1914, however, is much higher than in 1913, the total being $2,828,456,000.

The apple crop also is the largest ever produced in the United States, the bulletin says, the output this year being estimated at 259,000,000 bushels, as compared with 145,000,000 bushels in 1913.

Considerably higher sugar yields per ton of cane in Louisiana in any recent year also are indicated in the reports to the department, but, it is pointed out, this is largely offset by a decline in the average yield per acre of cane. A preliminary estimate for this year indicates an average yield of about 15 tons of cane per acre, against 17 tons in 1913.

Price Level Down.

The level of prices paid producers for the principal crops decreased about 3.6 per cent during November. This compares, with an average decrease for the past six years of 2.5 per cent.

December 1, the index figure of crop prices was about 7.9 per cent lower than a year ago, but 0.9 per cent higher than the six-year average.

CHAMP CLARK OPTIMISTIC

Says It'll Be a Big Year for America.

Washington, Dec. 31. — Speaker Champ Clark expressed the following New Year's sentiments today:

"All the signs of the times indicate that 1915 will be a great year for America and Americans. Anybody can see by reading the newspapers that business is picking up. The farmers are preparing to raise the biggest crops ever produced, certain of getting good prices for their products. The railroads are putting on men instead of laying them off, which will set the tie choppers, the section men, the rolling mills, the cement plants and car factories to work. By the middle of the new year, there will be be men idle in the United States who no men idle in the United States who nation of optimists."

MEXICO CITY'S STILL LAWLESS

Individuals Are Seized at Night and Held for Ransom or Assassinated.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The continual disappearance of individuals seized by night, either to be held for ransom or to be assassinated in solitary spots in Mexico City, is the frightful condition reported to exist there by Provisional President Gutierrez of Mexico.

John R. Silliman, Mr. Bryan's special agent at the Mexican capital, has sent to the state department a circular of Gutierrez, of date of December 24, but now made public for the first time, in which General Gutierrez makes that statement and describes conditions which existed at least up to December 24.

The reception of this information incited again today talk to the effect that the administration might now intervene, because American citizens may have been victims in Mexico City, and because private parties have expressed the opinion to state department officials that these reports show a continuation of chaos and anarchy everywhere in Mexico. The department officials frowned on the suggestion of intervention, and rather indicated that Gutierrez was talking of the past and not of the present.

Other dispatches to the state department state that Carranza evacuated Monterey on December 29 and that Villa is coming up with a large force.

The constitutionalist agency says that the Carranza troops have left Monterey "to fight the Villa troops" and that Monterey is being held by those troops. It says also that General Herrera, with 15,000 troops, has routed General Garcia, a Villaista general, near Torreon, and that 5,000 Carranzistas are marching on Torreon.

40 lb.—FEATHER BEDS—$7.00
New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best Ticking. 6 pound pillows $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful SPECIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED.
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DROPSY relieved in a day or two, removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures.
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RESINOL BEGINS TO HEAL SICK SKINS AT ONCE

You don't have to WONDER if Resinol Ointment is doing you good. You KNOW it is, because the first application stops the itching and your tortured skin feels cool and comfortable at last. Why don't YOU try this easy Resinol way to heal eczema or similar skin eruption? Resinol clears away pimples, too, and is a valuable household remedy for cuts, sores, burns, chafings, etc. It has been prescribed by doctors for 20 years and contains nothing that could irritate or injure the tenderest skin. Sold by all druggists.

FINDS CONSULS A PROBLEM

U. S. Finds Germany's Demand Embarrassing.

Washington, Dec. 30.—A difficult problem confronts the American state department as a result of the notification given by Germany through Ambassador Gerard yesterday of Germany's decision to cancel the exequaturs that Belgium accorded to foreign consuls.

The contents of the note from Ambassador Gerard have not been made public. While it is not believed here that Germany is at this time seeking to raise the question of recognition of German sovereignty in Belgium, the cancellation of all the exequaturs granted by Belgium to foreign consular representatives comes dangerously near raising the question of recognition.

This fact is recognized, if not officially admitted at the American state department, and what makes the problem more delicate and difficult is that knowledge, officially communicated by M. Havenith, the Belgian minister, that the Belgian government has protested most vigorously against Germany's decision to cancel the exequaturs.

GARDNER SHELLS SMALL ARMY MEN

Whole Army, Militia, Regulars and All, Would Just Garrison Paris, He Says.

Washington, Jan. 4.—"Our whole field army, militia, regulars and all, would just about garrison Paris. You have shunned a real inquiry into the condition of our whole country. What have you done, what have you investigated?"

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, in this fashion complained to the house military affairs committee that congress had checked his measure for an investigation into the preparedness of the United States for war.

Turning his verbal shrapnel upon the "small army," Mr. Gardner continued:

"There are 29,405 regular United States soldiers available for a field army, according to Secretary of War Garrison. If all of them were ordered into trenches they could man a single line about 14 miles long. There were 119,807 militiamen or national guardsmen in the United States and there are just 98 men in the United States reserve. In other words, until a new army could be organized, drilled and equipped, we have just 248,508 men to summon to take the field. If everyone of them answers the summons, they can man a single line of trenches about 65 miles long, just about two-thirds the circumference of Greater New York, by the way.

"We have in our possession only 634 completed modern field guns and howitzers altogether; that is to say, we own a little over half the guns which Russia had at the battle of Mukden. Yet any ordinary engagement of the European war makes the battle of Mukden look like a peace conference.

"General Wotherspoon, chief of staff of the United States army, tells us in his recent report that European armies average more than five field guns for each 1,000 men, but our 634 guns would only equip a modest little army of 217,000. To be sure, we have appropriated for 226 more guns, but they are not ready.

"After all, what good would the guns be without ammunition? The secretary of war expects us to have 580,000 rounds of artillery ammunition ready by July 1.

"I hope he is right! It is worth remembering that in a single battle of the Japanese war, Russia shot away nearly half that amount. Gen. Wood tells that 200 rounds of ammunition a day is a fair expenditure for modern battle conditions.

"Some weeks before Gen. Wotherspoon, chief of staff, wrote to the secretary of war, informing him that, for full equipment of an army of 860,000 men in case of war, we are short 400,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and 11,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. Of course, you gentlemen, with your ideas, will laugh to scorn the idea that we might possibly need 800,000 men in case of war.

"Yet, President Wilson intimates this committee can be trusted to make an adequate investigation and an adequate report.

"You summoned Gen. Crosier, who has been chief of the ordnance department for 13 years and you extracted from him the admission that his own work was most commendable. You did not drive home the questions which I would have driven home, if I had not been misled.

"Why didn't you follow up the question of heavy field guns when you had Gen. Crosier on the stand? Why didn't you ask him to point out why Germany uses 11-inch guns to batter trenches if the three-inch guns to scatter shrapnel are all that is needed?

"You know, Mr. Chairman, that the biggest gun in the United States army is the six-inch howitzers and we only have 32 of them completed. Yet the Germans have 16-inch howitzers, and 12½ inch howitzers and eight-inch mortars, and the English have 9½-inch howitzers. What big guns the French may have I do not know."

WHEAT SOARS TO HEIGHTS

Greatest Gain in Years Reported on Chicago Board.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Highest prices reached in years were scored today in the wheat pit here. The reason was the virtual certainty that at least for the present Argentine shipments to Europe would be much smaller than the generous size of the crop there had recently seemed to warrant. Scarcity of ocean tonnage at Argentine ports and the almost prohibitive vessel rates from there to Europe were largely responsible. A fresh advance in values at Liverpool, indicating scarcity of supplies, counted also in favor of the bulls.

Wheat trade, though lively, was not excited. Prices here after opening 1 to 1⅜c up, steadied at a moderate reaction, but well above all previous high levels since the war in Europe began.

Corn rose in sympathy with wheat. Offerings were scanty. The opening, which varied from ½c to ⅞c higher, was followed by a slight setback.

Oats showed independent strength. The buying was thought to represent a considerable amount of export business.

TAKE GENERATION TO FREE FILIPINO

Taft Tells Committee It Will Take Long to Make Islanders Fit.

Washington, Jan. 2.—That the Filipino people will be unfit for self-government for at least another generation, was asserted today by former President Taft before the Philippine committee of the senate. He testified at the hearing on the Jones bill, granting a larger measure of self-government to the islands.

Mr. Taft blamed the Democratic party and its pledge of independence for the prolongation of Aguinaldo's war upon the Americans and for the obstruction of the program of gradual training of the Filipino people for self-government. He took the ground squarely upon a statement of President Wilson defining self-government and the duty of the American nation toward the Filipino in that respect.

"Mr. Wilson was absolutely right," said Taft, "when he wrote 'that self-government is not a mere form of institutions. It cannot be given. It is a form of character which follows after long discipline. People cannot be given the quality of maturity.'"

The ex-president said that, as commissioner of the Philippines, he sought to advance education and the participation of the natives in the government to the extent of their ability. In this policy, he said, the commission was opposed by the military element and the American merchants, who were antagonistic to any movement toward the ultimate independence of the islands.

"You ask how long it will take to make the Filipinos fit for self-government. I tell you that it will be the time necessary to give these people to learn English so well that they shall become an English-speaking people. You cannot do that in one generation. Not all of the Filipinos are now being educated. More money should be spent on the schools there.

TEST AMENDMENT DEFEATED

Senate Votes Down Proposal to Except Persecuted Aliens.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The senate defeated, 34 to 26, an amendment to the literacy test in the immigration bill. The amendment would have enlarged the classes excepted by adding those subject to "political and racial" persecutions to those subject to "religious persecutions."

Then another amendment by Senator O'Gorman to exempt from the literacy test immigrants who come in on the plea of "political or religious" persecution only was defeated.

Senator Martine then moved to strike out the literacy test and a prolonged debate began.

TAKES FIRST STEP FOR U. S. DEFENSE

Garrison Calls Conference on Army and Navy Legislative Program.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The first step in the direction of establishing a council of national defense was taken here yesterday when Secretary of War Garrison issued a call for a conference on January 5 of high government officials on the army and navy legislative program.

Mr. Garrison, whose definite, clear cut views of the unpreparedness of the United States for war with a first class power are well known, has invited to this conference Secretary of the Navy Daniels and the chairmen of the house and senate committee on military and naval affairs.

This move has the approval of President Wilson.

If Chairman Hay of the house committee on military affairs accepts the invitation he will learn the views concerning the state of the army which Secretary Garrison would have expressed had he been given an opportunity by the committee during its consideration of the army appropriation bill. The committee not only slashed the secretary's estimates of appropriations needed for the army for 1916 and rejected his proposal to create a reserve but refused to invite Mr. Garrison to appear to submit his arguments.

URGES COMBINE TO BEAT WILSON

Bull Moose Chairman Asks Progressives and G. O. P. to Unite.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Bull Moose Chairman Hinebaugh's declaration for a combination of Progressives and Progressive Republicans in order to bring about Democratic defeat is interesting politicians.

The idea is to block attempts at "reactionary control, causing the nomination of some candidate who is progressive minded, and whom most of the Bull Moose will support, and thus endeavoring to bring about the defeat of the Democratic party a year from next November.

Mr. Hinebaugh does not believe that under all the circumstances it is for the public welfare for the Progressive party to continue as a separate organization in the 1916 campaign. He declared the re-election of "Wilson and the Democratic party" would not be a good thing for the country. He wants the Bull Moose voters and Progressive Republicans to unite their forces, thus making the Republican party subject to the control of the progressive Republican element and men of progressive views. He points out that Progressive party men and progressive Republicans are practically at one in their views, and can stand on the same platform.

Chairman Hinebaugh says the decision of the recent conference in Chicago to continue the Progressive organization was wise, but as to what shall be the ultimate object of that organization opinions may differ.

SAYS STOCKYARDS IS TRUST

Belleville, Ill., Dec. 31.—A suit charging the National Stockyards of East St. Louis with being a trust in restraint of trade was filed in the circuit court here today by the attorney general of Illinois.

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH—

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

ton's amiability often misled the various scoundrels with whom he was at times forced to associate. A man who smiled most of the time and talked Hindustani to a parrot was not to be accorded much courtesy; until one day Warrington had settled all distinctions, finally and primordially, with the square of his fists. After that he went his way unmolested, having soundly trounced one of the biggest bullies in the teak timber-yards at Rangoon.

He made no friends; he had no confidences to exchange; nor did he offer to become the repository of other men's pasts. But he would share his bread and his rupees, when he had them, with any who asked. Many tried to dig into his past, but he was as unresponsive as granite. It takes a woman to find out what a man is and has been; and Warrington went about women in a wide circle. In a way he was the most baffling kind of a mystery to those who knew him; he frequented the haunts of men, took a friendly drink, played cards for small sums, laughed and jested like any other anchorless man. In the east men are given curious names. They become known by phrases, such as, The Man Who Talks, Mr. Once Upon a Time, The One-Rupee Man, and the like. As Warrington never received any mail, as he never entered a hotel, nor spoke of the past, he became The Man Who Never Talked of Home.

"I say, James, old sport, no more going up and down this bally old river. We'll go on to Rangoon tonight, if we can find a berth."

"Yes, Sahib; this business very piffle," replied the Eurasian without turning his head. Two things he dearly loved to acquire; a bit of American slang and a bit of English silver. He was invariably changing his rupees into shillings, and Warrington could not convince him that he was always losing in the transactions.

They tramped on through the dust. The sun dropped. A sudden chill began to penetrate the haze. The white man puffed his cheroot, its wrapper dangling; the servant hummed an Urdu lullaby; the parrot complained unceasingly.

"How much money have you got, James?"

"Three annas."

Warrington laughed and shook the dust from his beard. "It's a great world, James, a great and wonderful world. I've just two rupees myself. In other words, we are busted."

"Two rupees!" James paused and turned. "Why, Sahib, you have three thousand rupees in your pocket."

"But not worth an anna until I get to Rangoon. Didn't those duffers give you anything for handling their luggage the other day?"

"Not a pice, Sahib."

"Rotters! It takes an Englishman to turn a small trick like that. Well, well; there were extenuating circumstances. They had sore heads. No man likes to pay three hundred thousand for something he could have bought for ten thousand. And I made them come to me, James, to me. I made them come to this god-forsaken hole, just because it pleased my fancy. When you have the skewer in, always be sure to turn it around. I believe I'm heaven-born after all. The Lord hates a quitter, and so do I. I nearly quit myself, once; eh, Rajah, old top? But I made them come to me. That's the milk in the cocoanut, the curry on the rice. They almost had me. Two rupees. It truly is a great world."

"Jah, jah, jah! Jah—jah—jah—ja-a-a-ah!" screamed the parrot. "Chaloo!"

"Go on! That's the ticket. If I were a praying man, this would be the time for it. Three hundred thousand rupees!" The man looked at the far horizon, as if he would force his gaze beyond, into the delectable land, the Eden out of which he had been driven. "Caviar and truffles, and Romanee Conti, and Partagas!"

"Chicken and curry and Scotch whisky."

"Bah! You've the imagination of a he-goat."

"All right, Sahib."

"James, I owe you three hundred rupees, and I am going to add seven hundred more. We've been fighting this old top for six years together, and you've been a good servant and a good friend; and I'll take you with me as far as this fortune will go, if you say the word."

"Ah, Sahib, I am much sorry. But Delhi calls, and I go. A thousand rupees will make much business for me in the Chandney Chowk."

"Just as you say."

Presently they became purple shades in a brown world.

II.

A Man With a Past.

The moonless Oriental night, spangled with large and brilliant stars, brilliant yet mellow, unlike the crisp scintillating presentment in northern latitudes, might have served as an illustration of an air-tight bowl, flung down relentlessly upon this part of the world. Inside this figurative bowl it was chill, yet the air was stirless. It was without refreshment; it became a labor and not an exhilaration to breathe it. A pall of suffocating dust rolled above and about the Irrawaddy flotilla boat which, buffeted by the strong irregular current, strained at its cables, now at the bow, now at the stern, not dissimilar to the last rocking of a deserted swing. This sensation was quite perceptible to the girl who leaned over the bow-rail, her handkerchief pressed to her nose, and gazed interestedly at the steep bank, up and down which the sweating coolies swarmed like Gargantuan rats. They clawed and scrambled up and slid and shuffled down; and always the bank threatened to slip and carry them all into the swirling murk below. A dozen torches were stuck into the ground above the crumbling ledge; she saw the flames as one sees a burning match cupped in a smoker's hands, shedding light upon nothing save that which stands immediately behind it.

She choked a little. Her eyes smarted. Her lips were slightly cracked, and cold-cream seemed only to provide a surer resting place for the impalpable dust. It had penetrated her clothes; it had percolated through wool and linen and silk, intimately, until three baths a day had become a welcome routine, provided it was possible to obtain water. Water. Her tongue ran across her lips. Oh, for a drink from the old cold pure spring at home! Tea, coffee, and bottled soda; nothing that ever touched the thirsty spots in her throat.

She looked up at the stars and they looked down upon her, but what she asked they could not, would not, answer. Night after night she had asked and night after night they had only twinkled as of old. She had traveled now for four months, and still the doubt beset her. It was to be a leap in the dark, with no one to tell her what was on the other side. But why this insistent doubt? Why could she not take the leap glady, as a woman should who had given the affirmative to a man? With him she was certain that she loved him, away from him she did not know what sentiment really abided in her heart. She was wise enough to realize that somehting was wrong; and there were but three months between her and the inevitable decision. Never before had she known other than momentary indecision; and it irked her to find that her clarity of vision was fallible and human like the rest of her. The truth was, she didn't know her mind. She shrugged, and the movement stirred the dust that had gathered upon her shoulders.

What a dust-ridden, poverty-ridden, plague-ridden world she had seen! Ignorance wedded to superstition, yet waited upon by mystery and romance and incomparable beauty. As the Occidental thought rarely finds analysis in the Oriental mind, so her mind could not gather and understand this amalgamation of art and ignorance. She forgot that another race of men had built those palaces and temples and forts and tombs, and that they had vanished as the Greeks and Romans have vanished, leaving only empty spaces behind which the surviving tribes neither fill nor comprehend.

"A rare old lot of dust; eh, Miss Chetwood? I wish we could travel by night, but you can't trust this blooming old Irrawaddy after sundown. Charts are so much waste-paepr. You just have to know the old lady. Bars rise in a night, shift this side and that. But the days are all right. No dust when you get in mid-stream. What?"

"I never cease wondering how those poor coolies can carry those heavy rice-bags," she replied to the purser.

"Oh, they are used to it," carelessly.

The great gray stack of paddy-bags seemed, in the eyes of the girl, fairly to melt away.

"By Jove!" exclaimed the purser. "There's Parrot & Co.!" He laughed and pointed toward one of the torches.

"Parrot & Co.? I do not understand."

"That big blond chap behind the fourth torch. Yes, there. Sometime I'll tell you about him. Picturesque duffer."

She could have shrieked aloud, but all she did was to draw in her breath with a gasp that went so deep it gave her heart a twinge. Her fingers tightened upon the teak-rail. Suddenly she knew, and was ashamed of her weakness. It was simply a remarkable likeness, nothing more than that; it could not possibly be anything more. Still, a ghost could not have startled her as this living man had done.

"Who is he?"

"A chap named Warrington. But over here that signifies nothing; might just as well be Jones or Smith or Brown. We call him Parrot & Co., but the riff-raff have another name for him. The Man Who Never Talked of Home. For two or three seasons he's been going up and down the river. Ragged at times, prosperous at others. Lately it's been rags. He's always carrying that Rajputana parrot. You've seen the kind around the palaces and forts: saber-blade wings, long tail-feathers, green and blue and scarlet; and the ugliest little rascals going. This one is trained to do tricks."

"But the man!" impatiently.

He eyed her, mildly surprised. "Oh, he puzzles us all a bit, you know. Well educated; somewhere back a gentleman; from the States. Of course I don't know; something shady, probably. They don't tramp about like this otherwise. For all that, he's rather a decent sort; no bounder like that rotter we left at Mandalay. He never talks about himself. I fancy he's lonesome again."

"Lonesome?"

"It's the way, you know. These poor beggars drop aboard for the night, merely to see a white woman again, to hear decent English, to dress and dine like a human being. They disappear the next day, and often we never see them again."

"What do they do?" The question came to her lips mechanically.

"Paddy-fields. White men are needed to oversee them. And then, there's the railway, and there's the new oil-country north of Prome. You'll see the wells tomorrow. Rather fancy this Warrington chap has been working along the new pipe-lines. They're running them down to Rangoon. Well, there goes the last bag. Will you excuse me? The lading bills, you know. If he's with us tomorrow, I'll have him put the parrot through its turns. An amusing little beggar."

"Why not introduce him to me?"

"Beg pardon?"

"I'm not afraid," quietly.

"By Jove, no! But this is rather difficult, you know. If he shouldn't turn out right—" with commendable hesitance.

"I'll take all the responsibility. It's a whim."

"Well, you American girls are the eighth wonder of the world." The purser was distinctly annoyed. "And it may be an impertinence on my part but I never yet saw an American woman who would accept advice or act upon it."

"Thanks. What would you advise?" with dangerous sweetness.

"Not to meet this man. It's irregular. I know nothing about him. If you had a father or a brother on board—"

"Or even a husband!" laughing.

"There you are!" resignedly. "You laugh. You women go everywhere, and half the time unprotected."

"Never quite unprotected. We never venture beyond the call of gentlemen."

"That is true," brightening. "You insist on meeting this chap?"

"I do not insist; only I am bored and he might interest me for an hour." She added, "Besides, it may annoy the others."

The purser grinned reluctantly. "You and the colonel don't get on. Well, I'll introduce this chap at dinner. If I don't—"

"I am fully capable of speaking to him without any introduction whatever." She laughed again. "It will be very kind of you."

When he had gone she mused over this impulse so alien to her character. An absolute stranger, a man with a past, perhaps a fugitive from justice; and because he looked like Arthur Ellison she was seeking his acquaintance. Something, then, could break through her reserve and aloofness? She had traveled from San Francisco to Colombo, unattended save by an elderly maiden who had risen by gradual stages from nurse to companion, but who could not be made to remember that she was no longer a nurse. In all these four months Elsa had not made half a dozen acquaintances, and of these she had not sought one. Yet she was asking to meet a stranger whose only recommendation was a singular likeness to another man. The purser was right. It was very irregular.

"Parrot & Co.!" she murmured. She searched among the phantoms moving to and fro upon the ledge; but the man with the cage was gone. It was really uncanny.

She dropped her arms from the rail and went to her stateroom and dressed for dinner. She did not give her toilet any particular care. There was no thought of conquest, no thought of dazzling the man in khaki. It was the indolence and carelessness of the east, where clothes become only necessities and are no longer the essentials of adornment.

Elsa Chetwood was twenty-five, lithely built, outwardly reposeful, but dynamic within. Education, environment and breeding had somewhat smothered the glowing fires. She was a type of the ancient repression of woman, which finds its exceptions in the Aspasias and Helens and Cleopatras of legend and history. In features she looked exactly what she was, well-bred and well-born. Beauty she also had, but it was the cold beauty of northern winter nights. It compelled admiration rather than invited it. Spiritually, Elsa was asleep. The fire was there, the gift of loving greatly, only it smoldered, without radiating even the knowledge of its presence. Men loved her; but in awe, as one loves the marbles of Phidias. She knew no restraint, and yet she had passed through her stirless years restrained. She was worldly without being more than normlaly cynical; she was rich without being either frugal or extravagant. Her independence was inherent and not acquired. She had laid down certain laws for herself to follow; and that these often clashed with the laws of convention, which are fetish to those who divide society into three classes, only mildly amused her. Right from wrong she knew, and that sufficed her.

Her immediate relatives were dead; those who were distantly related remained so, as they had no part in her life nor she in theirs. Relatives, even the best of them, are practically strangers to us. They have their own affairs and interests, and if these touch ours it is generally through the desire to inherit what we have. So Elsa went her way alone. From her father she had inherited a remarkable and seldom errant judgment. To her, faces were generally book-covers, they repelled or attracted; and she found large and undiminishing interest in the faculty of pressing back the covers and reading the text. Often battered covers held treasures, and often the editions de luxe were swindles. But in between the battered covers and the exquisite Florentine hand-tooling there ranged a row of mediocre books; and it was among these that Elsa found that her instinct was not wholly infallible, as will be seen.

Today she was facing the first problem of her young life, epochal. She was, as it were, to stop and begin life anew. And she didn't know, she was not sure.

To Be Continued.

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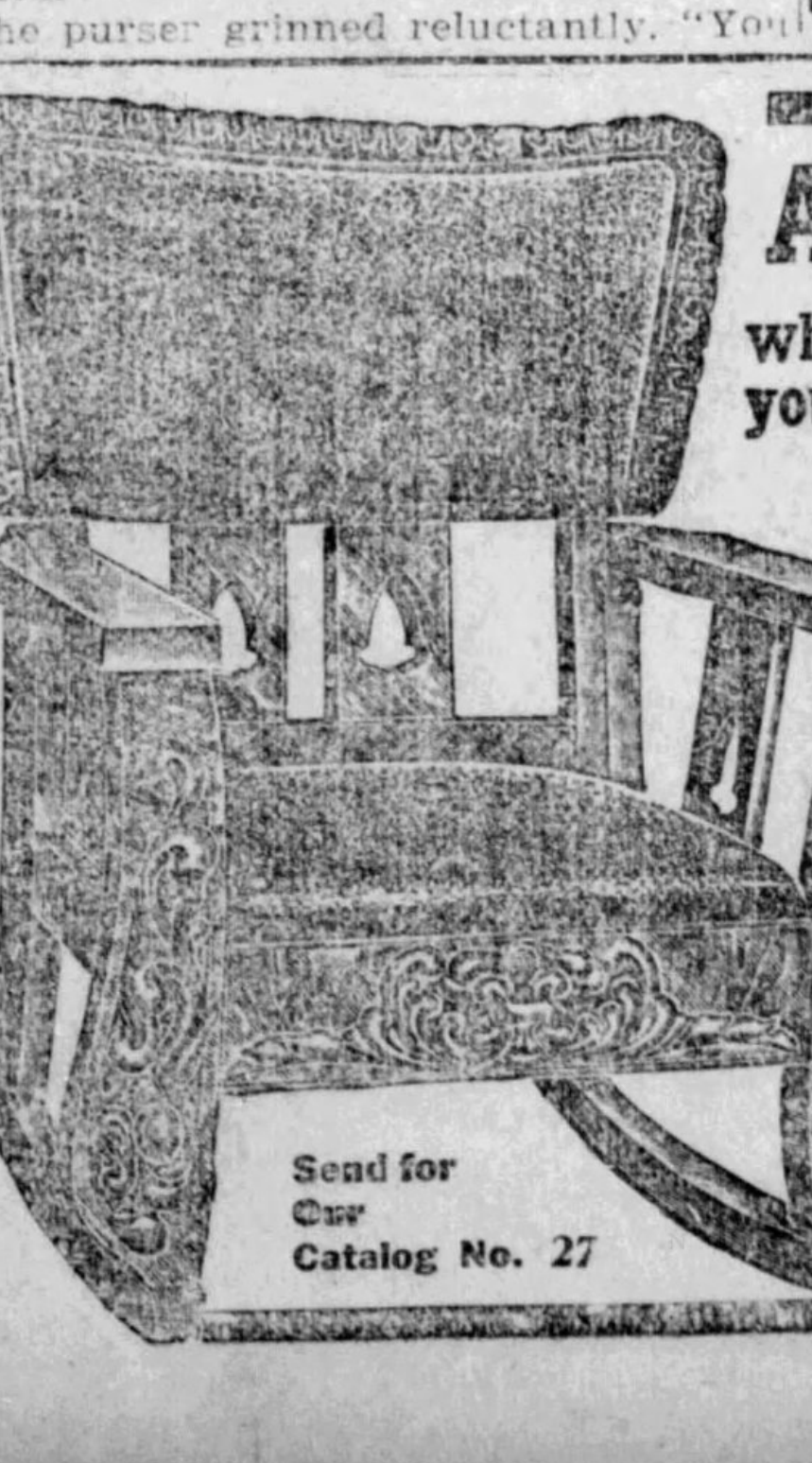

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Political snaps make fat patriots.

Mexico—a country without favorite sons.

Some family trees need frequent spraying.

Every generation expects more than it gets.

In many respects the baby New Year looks like its father.

The big war spoiled 1914, and it has already tainted 1915.

Always the hero of fiction lights a cigarette. Never a stogie.

Just living seems to be all the amusement some people care for.

Sometimes we can't help thinking the liver is the seat of imagination.

Henpecked husbands do not have to go away from home to find trouble.

Benevolent assimilation is "taking." The Filipinos are kicking about taxes.

One thing that nobody puts off until tomorrow—scratching the winter itch of today.

Brethren and sisters, let's pray without ceasing for unhampered livers and fogless minds.

The administration's backbone seems to be firmer than it was before the late November election.

Our notion of nothing to worry about is the statement that Papaun cannibals don't like white men.

If everybody had a passion for real work there wouldn't be enough men to take care of the political offices.

A preacher says this is the time of year for introspection. It's the old invoice idea given a spiritual application.

Says one paper: "The rooster crows because he hears other roosters crow." But that is not an excuse for the first rooster.

"Reindeers are given credit for civiling the Eskimos of Alaska." Well, why not? See what mules have done for Missouri.

Fewer marriage licenses were issued this year than last. Still, we can't believe that optimism is going out of style.

Naming farms is a fine idea, and particularly appropriate in these days when not many of them need be called Hardscrabble.

Man learns, as the years go by, that he cannot abuse his stomach unmercifully and then expect it to eat out of his hand.

There are many domestic heroes and heroines in the world, but it might muss up the social fabric to give them publicity.

A woman in an easy rocker can reel off more gossip in thirty minutes than her sister in a straight-back chair can tell in an hour.

About the only thing that is being accomplished by the persons who argue that there never was an Adam is to spoil the story of Eve

Unlike the President, Secretary Daniels isn't yearning for a nickname. Doubtless he realizes how easy it would be to condense Josephus into Seph.

A current magazine article tells what a dollar will do, but doesn't mention that it sometimes makes a liar out of the man who borrows it.

At last Leo Frank's luck seems to have changed. He gets his case before the United States supreme court, where the mob will have no influence.

Nations are not influenced by prize ring rules. If so, the United States might be expected to be ready to challenge the winner of the European war.

This much for theosophy: When we come in contact with a man who, in our own not infallible opinion, is a fool, we like to wonder what he was in a former incarnation. It is a fascinating pastime.

Dr. Eliot says John D. Rockefeller is the best business man this country ever produced. Uncle John has done pretty well, considering that he has never had any corner loafers to give him advice.

Discussing fashions, Elbert Hubbard says "the wash out on the line is no longer interesting." Evidently he has never seen the inflated union suit of a 200-pound woman triumphantly waving o'er the land of the free and home of the brave.

Because a woman shot at him twenty times and missed, the St. Louis burglar should not get the fool notion that he has a charmed life. The woman in the next house he burglarizes may shoot at the hailrack and kill him.

Every time we see the pathetic remains of a gray rabbit hanging in the market place, and make up our mind that this would be a better world to live in if nothing had to be killed, along comes news from Europe of another slaughter of men.

It's going to require frequent tuning to keep in harmony with this sentiment sent in by a well-wisher of this column: "More power to your facile pen and the cheerful mind that directs it for the entertainment and instruction of your readers."

This is the season when the rustycoat apple is cherished by the people who despised it in the early fall.—Youngstown Telegram.

The rustycoat must not be judged by its outer garment. Beneath its uninviting exterior there is a glow of rich, luscious pulp that makes the heart of the consumer beat with rhythmic joy. The rustycoat was created as a contradiction to the theory that beauty is only skin deep

FARM PRODUCE BY PARCEL POST

The postoffice at Washington has been experimenting with a farm-to-table parcel post system. Under its guidance and encouragement, consumers in the city made arrangements with farmers for regular delivery of perishable farm products. The system has been developed to the point where the postoffice handles about 300 parcels of this character a day. Just before Thanksgiving it received and delivered more than 1,000 packages.

The experiment may rightly be called a success. It has built up an understanding between producers and consumers which apparently is entirely amicable. It has made a considerable saving in time. That a saving in costs has been made is not quite so clear. For the prices paid for the products show a striking range. They appear to be ruled not by the market, but the bargaining sense.

We are not inclined to take up with many of the movements aiming at the elimnation of the middlemen. Such elimination means in most cases that the producer must do his own marketing where it would pay him best to have someone else do it. The farmer who brings his wares to market and waits the leisure of consumers has to take just that much time pressing. The legitimate business of the middleman represents an advance on an arrangement in which the producer was his own carrier, his own salesman. The country will never go back to it. It may, though, restore it upon a modified scale with its parcel post as ally. That, however, is an infinite distance from some of the impracticable schemes that get a few hours' attention from the public and then mysteriously are heard of no more.

THE BOAT ROCKERS

It is within the power of a single congressman to undo all the studied efforts of the people of this country to maintain a neutral attitude toward the belligerents. Rising upon his hind legs, he brays so loudly and waves his ears over so wide an arc that folk across the sea get the idea that the jackass speaks for the United States. They don't know our institutions well enough to distinguish the difference between a fool speech in the senate or house of representatives and a formal proclamation from the White House.

Three or four congressmen have bellowed forth their personal opinions of one side of the controversy or the other, the opinions, of course, being warranted to hurt some national feelings. No harm, apparently has been done. But almost any day a great deal of harm might be done, for congress contains creatures too interested in their standing with some particular vote in their district to care what damage they do to their country. They would rock the ship if state for the slightest personal reward.

Congress, as a self-governing body, can muzzle these dangerous, self-seeking bunglers. Rules ought to be passed which permit their suppression about the moment they deliver themselves of their first sentences.

DREYFUS AND FRANK

Reading the accounts of the Frank case in Atlanta, one is reminded of the story of the trial of Dreyfus when brought back from Devil's Island to appear before the court of cassation.

As in the Dreyfus case, race prejudice played an important part in the conviction of young Frank. The evidence in both cases was flimsy, unreal, contradictory. It was evidence which ordinarily is not accepted, even in courts little trained in weighing testimony. It was composed largely of passion. When Frank was pronounced guilty the police authorities sighed their relief. They had expected riots and bloodshed in case the jury set him free. Had the French court pronounced in favor of Dreyfus, its members would have had to face a storm of execration scarcely less terrible than that visited upon the prisoner. Something of that wrath faced the jurymen at Atlanta, and their decision, since they were but human, must have been influenced by what they knew filled the streets outside the court room.

Time brought Dreyfus vindication and restoration to his offices. Time would probably reverse the public attitude toward Frank in Georgia. Now, thanks to the decision of the supreme court of the United States to review the case, a period is provided in which passion will cool and the cry for blood will still.

THE FARM-HAND PROBLEM

Some years ago, a farm owner in Michigan lectured us for some kindly words addressed to farm-hands. He said we knew not whereof we spoke. The great race of hired hands, once so broad of shoulder and tireless of arm, had become land proprietors or had gone to the city. Their successors, he declared, were a lot of duffers, indolent, discontented, negligent and wasteful.

His communication was scarce dry before one who signed himself a farm laborer fired a broadside in reply. Farm-owners, said this defender of his kind, had grown more selfish as they had grown rich. They were a bunch of drivers, nagging, critical, ungrateful.

So we knew that there was a farm-hand problem. And it has not, apparently, disappeared with time. A government report places it among the most important difficulties of American agriculture. It stands in the way of greater utilization of the soil. It prevents the planting of crops which would prove more profitable than crops which can be cared for by the farm owner alone. But for the lack of labor, many farms with markets at hand would be turned into truck gardens. Every year, the wheat country beyond the Missouri must plead for harvest hands and sometimes in desperation commandeer them.

Suggestions for solving the problem are not lacking. But none of them is a cure-all. It is too complex a question for that. Probably necessity will provide a remedy. When beef goes to 50 cents a pound, and, for want of leather, shoes sell for $10 a pair—a prediction of the agricultural department at Washington—the town will have to be deserted for the country simply because the country alone will offer the means of living.

ITALY PREPARES FOR PEACE

The Italian ocupation of Avlona, on the Albanian coast, may mean many things besides the first guess that Italy had at last made up her mind to participate in the war.

Persons familiar with world politics have seemed to agree that, in case of the failure of the German-Austrian cause, Italy would receive that part of Austria formerly the dependency of Venice. The rich port of Trieste is a part of this land. Italian neutrality is considered worth the price. In case Germany and Austria win, Italy will still have something to pay for the mobilization of troops if allowed to retain Avlona, a possibility since that represents the checking of Greece, the friend of Russia. It may not fall in with the purpose of the Triple Entente to have Italy in Albania, for Servia and Montenegro, not to mention the still neutral Greece, covet that territory. Therefore, if, in the final bargaining, Italy is given as large a slice of Austrian possessions at the head of the Adriatic as she demands, she may be willing to withdraw from Avlona without making too loud a protest.

The seizure then looks more like the preparation of a trading point than preparations for going to war. While other nations have been exercising their wits to blow one another to bits, Italy appears to have used her wits to save her soldiers, while at the same time profiting by the great quarrel.

ENERGY A BAD SYMPTOM

If you feel like working, take it as a warning signal. It may not mean that you are strong, healthy, vigorous. It may mean quite the contrary. You may be skidding toward a constitutional smash-up.

This is what Professor Louis F. Bishop, of the medical school of Fordham University, says:

> "When a man of active affairs feels an exuberance of health and is able to accomplish a greatly increased amount of work without sense of fatigue, he is in danger and should consult a physician."

A great number of men will accept the professor's statement as scientific gospel. It plainly indicates that, since they have never felt an impulse to eat up work, they are fit as a fiddle. It confirms them in the conviction that working is more or less a disease, and as a fellow dreams of fishing where other men dream of chasing the dollars, he proves his freedom from ills and the fine temper of his training.

The professor is a comforting soul. Though possibly mistaken.

THE YEAR 1914

People will date time from the year just departed. It is a milestone on the road of memory looming like a mountain in the midst of a plain. "I remember that distinctly," one will say, "because the European war began that same month." "It was the year sister Hattie got stranded in Paris," another will say, "and that was 1914." It will always serve as a location mark in time exactly as the stakes a surveyor drives serve him in establishing bounds and confines.

The great impressive fact of the year is, of course, the war. Peace has fled the greater part of a continent. The din of battle has succeeded the hum of industry, and, where merchant vessels plied and fishermen ran their trawls, mines float about and ships of war scatter death. Hot temper colors the thoughts of men. The desire for blood flames in the hearts of millions. A thousand institutions of civilization are closed and armies and navies count no joy greater than to maim and destroy. No one can ever forget the year though his memory grow ever so dim and vagrant.

Yet it has not all been thunder and earthquakes. In the very countries most intent upon battle, the schools have opened their doors as they have done since their founding, scholars have burned the midnight oil in study remote from the great struggle, chemists have sought new drugs for the alleviation of pain, medical men have tracked the origins of disease, and the comforts of the church have been held out, as of old, to those who sorrow.

It is a year more terrible than all other years for the extent of the ruin and havoc. But the candle of civilization still burns and brightly. Men perish and many of the fine things they wrought. Yet their art and the impulses of peace which once they felt are not to die.

"Thank heaven one can sneeze without a war tax stamp," says the Milwaukee Sentinel. The esteemed Sentinel should not get gay; congress is still Democratic.

Sunday School

A WOMAN'S WAR SONG

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 10 Is "Deborah and Barak Deliver Israel." Judges 4:4-23; 5:1-22.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

IF leaders in the modern women's movement knew their Bible better we should hear oftener of the first feminist in history, Deborah, the prophetess and emancipator. It is true that Miriam, the sister of Moses, broke forth into song upon one triumphant occasion, but the next eminent woman who figures in the Bible story, Deborah, really led and inspired her people over a course of years, during the troubled period of the judges. The master stroke that won them liberty was of her devising and execution, and it was she who composed the wonderful pean of rejoicing which celebrated the event.

The husband might as well be called Mr. Deborah, for Lappidoth is merely mentioned as being the husband of the prophetess. Was it a hard role that he had to play in being merely the helpmeet of a public woman? Perhaps our own times will evolve a code for the man placed in this now common position.

Deborah was greater than her husband. The work to which she was called was one which could not be done through him; for not even the wisest wife can impart force of character, vision and the qualities of leadership to a man. So Deborah dared, in a period when usage prescribed sequestration and a secondary place for her sex, to translate into action her great ideals for her people.

The Women Who Lead.

Britain had her Boadicea, France her Joan of Arc, Germany her Queen Louise, America her Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Frances Willard. All down the highway of history we see shining occasional women who, when men's hearts failed or their eyes were dimmed, rose to the role of leaders and deliverers. In the great emergencies of America's pioneer days and of the war between the states, women by the hundreds proved themselves heritors of the highest traditions of womanly heroism.

What is the most characteristic quality of womanhood, if it is not insight, vision, idealism and a high loyalty? Who feels a nation's wrongs so keenly as its women? Who are the flaming pioneers of all social reforms but women? Why are they foremost in the missionary and temperance enterprise?

Soul-sensitiveness explains it. That quality made Deborah a seer and a propagandist. She had greatness and fineness of spirit. Justice and patriotism were really master passions with her. Every wrong done to her oppressed countrymen by the proud and cruel Canaanites entered her heart as a sword. Her loyalty to Jehovah and her zeal for him, made her great. In a dark day, when the ordained ecclesiastical leaders proved futile, she led her people back to God.

So Deborah moved from the land of Issachar south to that of Benjamin, where she would be free to counsel and confer. This suggests a word about the geography of the story; and present world events are newly teaching people the importance of geography. The scene of the battle lies back of Mt. Carmel, that long "mountain of a thousand valleys" by the sea, where the modern city of Haifa, with its German colony, its harbor and its terminus of the Damascus railway is now situated. The scene of the defeat of Sisera is about the same as that of the slaughter of the priests of Baal, after Elijah's dramatic contest on Mt. Carmel. To the eastward, almost in a line with the Lake of Galilee, rose symmetrical Mt. Tabor, which figures in the story as the resort of Barak's army. Issachar, Deborah's home, lay directly south, but she went still further southward, almost to Jerusalem, to a spot between Bethel and Ramah, to establish herself as a prophetess to whom the people could resort for counsel and inspiration.

There, under the palm tree, by the door of her tent, Deborah sat and received her people. The picture is suggestive. A proud woman, of finely chiseled features, with the reserved demeanor of a greatly burdened soul, she sat day by day and received deputations in ever-increasing numbers, as her reputation grew. Family strife and village quarrel were adjudicated by her. The stream of victims of Canaanitish oppression brought their woes to her. The perplexed heads of communities, driven desperate by injustice piled upon injustice, conferred with this patriotic, wide-visioned woman. Into all the Hebrew nation were carried her words of patriotism and religion. She lighted anew the fires of loyalty to the dream of Abraham and to the covenant-keeping Jehovah. By lifting aloft the common ideals, she created once more something akin to a true national sentiment.

When the Hour Struck.

Long Deborah had been firing some hearts and restraining others. Patriots must have patience. Slowly but inevitably the time ripened to the hour of deliverance. The arrogance and high-handedness of the Canaanites grew worse and worse. The very national life of Israel was threatened. All the while the alliance of the Jews grew stronger. This wonderful woman bound to herself, by confidence in her judgment and patriotism, the natural leaders of her people.

At last the hour struck for which the patriots had prayed and prepared. Deborah sent the word to brave Barak, up in Kedesh-Naphtali, to rally the ten thousand true men of Naphtali and Zebulun to Mt. Tabor, and she would, by means not divulged, draw forth Sisera to battle and defeat.

Right here Barak proved himself a man of first grade, for he was willing to take second place. He agreed to the plan proposed, provided only that Deborah herself would lead the host into battle. This meant resigning the glory of the defeat of Sisera into a woman's hand. But Barak was that sort of true patriot who puts the common cause above personal glory.

Barak realized that the host would follow famous Deborah, whom they knew as the oracle of God. She, to be utterly fair to him, with frank words, reminded the leader of the ten thousand that he was relinquishing into the hands of a woman the credit for a memorable victory. Sisera's defeat was sure, and famous would be that leader before whom he should fail. Barak was willing to have his own fame obscured, if thereby the enemy of his people might be conquered.

A Cowardly Captain and a Cruel Woman.

War, our saddened hearts now realize, is not very different today from what it has always been, except that it is somewhat more deadly. The clash of man with man, in a struggle of death, is essentially the same in France and Poland today as it was when the host of Deborah and Barak swept down from symmetrical Tabor upon the chariots and horsemen of Sisera in the great plain of Esdraelon below.

By some providence which is not made clear, "the Lord discomfited Sisera and all his chariots," and the Israelites were given a complete and overwhelming victory. Evidently, from the Song of Deborah, the River Kishon, a trifling stream ordinarily, overflowed its banks in a sudden storm and the chariots were engulfed or so sorely hindered that they could not fight.

As for the famous captain of the Canaanites, Sisera proved himself somewhat less than a hero. Instead of staying by his troops to the end, and dying like a brave general, he slipped out from the melee and sought to save his own life by ignominious flight. History is full of shameful episodes like this, of great leaders who, in a crisis, prove pusillanimous, prizing their own safety above honor and duty. Sisera's message to the youth of today is to learn to die nobly, rather than to live cowardly.

Had he died or been captured, like a brave soldier, Sisera would have escaped the ignominious end which was his, a fate like that of a wild animal. In his flight, he came to a Bedouin encampment. The tents were those of a party of neutral Kenites. The men were all absent, and the rigid etiquette of the time and the people demanded that Sisera should pass by the unprotected households. In his unmanly terror, he committed the folly and offense of seeking to hide in the women's quarters of Heber's tent. Jael, the wife, quick of wit, resorted to guile. She welcomed him, fed him from the goatskin full of curdled milk, and when he fell swiftly into the sleep of utter exhaustion, she slew him.

A foul deed was Jael's. Clever commentators have tried to explain away, on the grounds of Sisera's violation of the desert code, and on the basis of Jael's loyalty to Israel, her cruel and monstrous act, in driving a tent peg through the temple of the sleeping guest. We know that the Orient does not have our standards of a fair fight; I have seen men scratching, biting or kicking each other; and we also know that cruelty is commoner in the east. Nevertheless, the deed was fiendish, even if it did serve the welfare of the Chosen People, and consummate the victory of Barak. Making all allowance for the standards of the times, there are some acts that cannot be condoned; exactly as all the subtle apologists in Europe cannot explain away certain undoubted offenses against civilization in the present war.

The Battle Song of Victory.

Like so much of the Bible, the Song of Deborah is best interpreted in the light of the usages of the East. Once, down along the Tigris river, I had put to confusion a petty Turkish official, and my old raftsman (I called him "Hamlet," because he was such a melancholy Dane) lifted up his cracked voice and in a long and boastful recitative sang the triumph as if it had been one of Alexander's victories. That is the custom of Bible lands today, as for thousands of years past. Every Arab skirmish produces a crop of epics. Your western poet must chew penholder for a time ere he can produce a little verse; but your Arab, with the swing and vigor and stateliness of Deborah's pean, will improvise his poetry for every occasion. Every village and tribe has its poet laureate whose efficiency, relatively, is greater than that of Britain's.

A stately, noble song was that of Deborah and worthy of close study. In it she not only sounded the note of triumph and exulted in the fall of the foe, and rehearsed the events of the battle, and derided the craven Israelites who had skulked at home in the hour of need, but she also, and chiefly, set forth the majesty and **might** of Jehovah as the real victor. The poem, like all true poetry, penetrated straightway to the heart of the matter and in lofty strain, exalted the God who gave the victory.

Aside from its inherent interest this great conquest over the Canaanites helped determine the solidarity of the Hebrew people. The event was a turning point in the history of Israel. Deborah stands, a regal figure, at a cross-roads in the life of her nation; and she upholds and represents the twin truths of patriotism and religion.

GOING UP

Blade workers had a merry time during the month just closed. They were busy gathering big lists of new subscribers. The result—Blade circulation is going up.

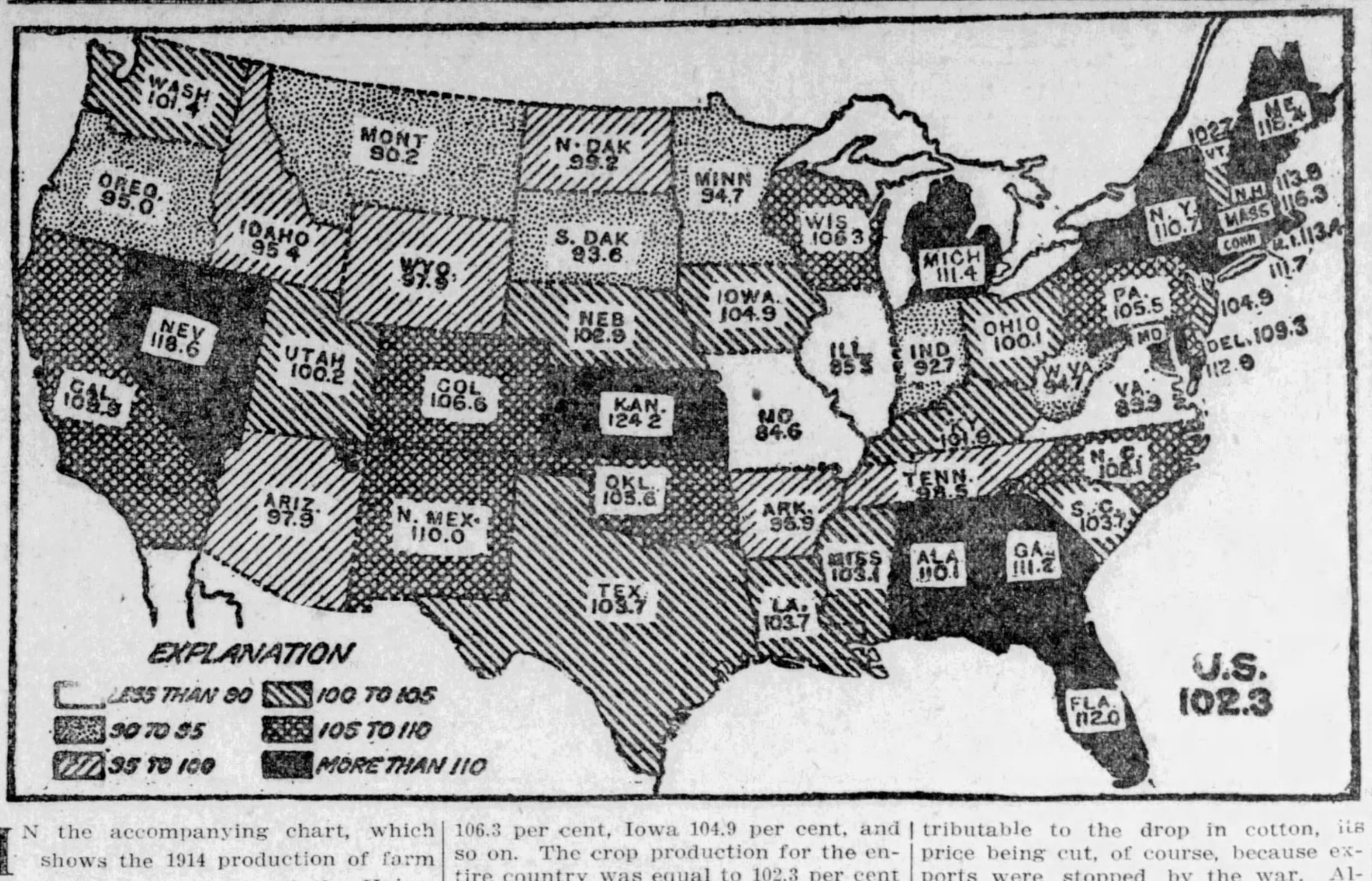
This is gratifying to the publishers and to the editors, and we believe it will please our friends to know that their favorite newspaper is not only maintaining its popularity, but is finding its way into thousands of homes not visited heretofore.

The largest list of names received during December came from an Ohio worker — 115. This list wins the watch.

January is going to be another good month, and some hustling will be necessary to win.

Meanwhile our friends are working to extend its field of popularity, we shall endeavor to make the Blade a wholesome and entertaining newspaper, printing only that which is clean and fit for household reading.

Crop Yields of 1914 and Their Value



IN the accompanying chart, which shows the 1914 production of farm crops in all states of the Union, the 10-year average production is taken as the basis, or 100 per cent. The map thus shows that Illinois, for instance, produced in 1914 crops equal to 85.3 per cent of the state's average for the preceding 10 years, Indiana 92.7 per cent of its 10-year average, Wisconsin 106.3 per cent, Iowa 104.9 per cent, and so on. The crop production for the entire country was equal to 102.3 per cent of its 10-year average.

The value of the farm crops produced in the United States in 1914 was estimated by the government in its final report at $4,945,852,000. This amount is $21,000,000 less than the final estimate of the value of the country's crops in 1913—$4,966,497,000. The decrease is attributable to the drop in cotton, its price being cut, of course, because exports were stopped by the war. Although the cotton crop in 1914—15,966,000 bales—was 1,800,000 bales larger than that of 1913, the final farm value of the crop was only $519,612,000, compared with $826,227,000 in 1913. This decrease in cotton was not quite overcome by the increases in the values of the corn, wheat and other crops.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS FOR 1915 REPORTED GOOD, DESPITE LULLS

GENERAL business prospects are reviving. Heavier exports and greater demand promise much for commercial betterment in 1915. So says Frank I. King, in his annual market review and prediction, for C. A. King & Co., Toledo.

Just as 1914 suffered from the European war, 1915 will benefit, is the opinion advanced in the special market report. Good crop supplies for exchange, the demand for war supplies, and the keeping at home of millions of dollars formerly spent abroad by American tourists, will help the situation, it is believed. The report says:

War blighted 1914. Millions of heroes are being sacrificed. Billions of dollars are being wasted. Millions are being crippled, physically and financially. It is the greatest calamity of the age. It is a disgrace to civilization. It demoralized the business world for awhile. Our country will feel the evil effects for several years and Europe for many. It assisted us in securing war prices for our enormous wheat surplus. World's wheat crop is short, but our country had 130,000,000 more than ever before. Russia has hugged its surplus. Germany has imported very little. European countries have suspended their import duties on grain. Some have established maximum prices. Third of the ocean tonnage has been diverted to war or been bottled up. This has made ocean freights extremely high. Our corn and oat crops are full average and going at better than average prices. Canada and Argentine will have new crop in April. Cotton is an enormous crop. War stopped exports, but they are now being made more freely.

Exports Fell Short.

Exports of merchandise from United States past five months, or since war started have been $865,000,000, against $1,157,000,000 year ago. Imports were $640,000,000, against $773,000,000. Exports this calendar year were $2,086,000,000, against $2,484,000,000 year ago. Imports were $1,780,000,000, against $1,793,000,000 in 1913. Canadian imports past year were $169,000,000 smaller and exports $63,000,000 less than in 1913.

Government urged national banks to speculate in cotton, but put stamp taxes upon all exchanges. Capital formed several patriotic pools to help business. They had a psychological effect. New federal banking system promises to be beneficial. Central bank, like banks of England, Germany and France, may result. There are millions of unemployed, home and abroad. Opinions vary as to the causes. War is the greatest depressing factor.

1915 may see peace and greater prosperity. Conditions are different from any former year. General business is gradually recuperating. Demand for war supplies and big wheat exports are helping. Our country is producing more than we have previously imported. We are seeking new markets but find foreign trade is mostly an exchange of commodities and partly on a credit basis. Our tourists will spend hundred million at home instead of in Europe. Railroads may be able to refund nearly a billion of their indebtedness to better advantage, as money is easier. It will require foreign help. None of the belligerents show any signs of financial distress. They are still preparing for a long war. Strikes will be unpopular. Professional agitators need a rest. Capital and labor should become more friendly. Our winter wheat acreage shows four million increase, but we can hardly expect another yield of 19 bushels to the acre. Astrologers predict war will cease. They predicted the war a year ago. Be optimistic but not extravagant. Extravagance has prevailed everywhere.

Schwab Is Optimistic.

Charley is one of Andy Carnegie's cadets. He has a steel plant almost all his own. He almost had some orders for submarine boats from England. Bryan talked him out of them. Everybody knows Bryan is some talker. Charley is a plunger. He almost broke the bank at Monte Carlo. Several years ago he invested some money in wheat. Lichtstern is drawing interest on the investment if he did not give it away for Christmas presents. Charley is now predicting prosperity. He says Europe will spend three hundred millions for war supplies in our country. That will help some branches of trade but it will hardly spell prosperity for the entire country. United States Steel Company did not reduce wages this month, but they have only 130,000 men working against 240,000 a year ago last July. New York Central lines have had twenty millions gross less business than last year. Penna lines have suffered to a much greater extent and reduced their dividends. Ohio has lost millions by the miners' strike. There is a lack of confidence. Capital is timid. There is too much chronic kicking. Capijtal and labor must become more friendly to make permanent and general prosperity.

Wheat and rye are short. Corn and oats are an average. How will war, high prices and dull trade affect consumption? Crops tell the following story in millions:

	1914	1913	1912
World's wheat crop.	3,370	3,650	3,420
World's corn crop..	3,700	3,430	4,080
World's oat crop....	4,280	4,660	4,150
World's rye crop...	1,640	1,800	1,730
Total four crops....	12,990	13,540	13,350

GERMANY MAY BE DISSOLVED IF KAISER'S FORCES ARE DEFEATED

EUROPEAN diplomats are grooming for the battle of wits that is sure to follow the titanic struggle among the nations. How the map of nations will be changed is uncertain, but speculation is rife even before the allied powers have taken the first step toward ultimate success over the arms of the kaiser and his valiant troops.

Already the allies have enunciated one principle which is of immediate importance. England, France and Russia have announced that no non-belligerent nation will be allowed to participate in the negotiations. This is regarded as the principal reason why Portugal and Italy may yet deem it prudent to cast their lot with the allies. Portugal has colonies in Africa which she wishes to protect. Italy is eager to become the predominate power in the Balkan states.

Here are some of the demands which there is said to be reason to believe the allies will insist upon:

Germany and Austria to probably be dissolved into their component states—Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hungary and so on.

Poland, in its entirety, will pass under the protectorate of Russia, which may also annex part of East Prussia outright.

France will reoccupy Alsace-Lorraine and that part of the Congo which it lately ceded to Geomany as compensation for Morocco.

England will annex Egypt and most of Germany's African possessions.

Servia will expand northward into the Slavonic provinces of Austria.

Belgium will find territorial compensation for its sufferings to the eastward and perhaps to the northward of its present boundaries.

There exists long-standing diplomatic hostility between Russia and England, which it will be the role of France to mitigate as cleverly as possible. England will doubtless exact guarantees from Russia regarding the future of Persia, India and even China. England, and, to a lesser degree, France, fear the growth of the already mammoth Russian bear, whose overweening ambitions are likely to meet with small encouragement from its allies. The latter will therefore consider it imprudent to weaken too greatly the Prussian buffer between Germany and the rest of Europe.

St. Michael's Church, of Marblehead, which celebrated its 200th anniversary recently, and which is the next oldest church in the United States, is constructed entirely of timber shipped from England. The organ is nearly 100 years of age, having been given to the church in 1822.

VARIETIES

Wireless telegraphy is being used in Canada in reporting forest fires.

There are 432,000 acres of forest in Corsica.

Whaling is active off the British Columbia coast.

Norway buys apples and prunes from the United States.

There were 2,000,000 Slavs in the United States before the European war broke out.

Blacksmiths in the mines of South Africa are paid $6 a day and work 50 hours a week.

The ants in South America have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length.

Florida and Georgia together contributed 97 per cent of the quantity and value of the fuller's earth marketed in 1913.

The imports of cigarettes into China continue to increase notwithstanding greater production by Chinese tobacco factories.

Motion picture makers in Europe start Alpine avalanches which they wish to photograph by exploding mines in the snow with electricity.

A new Arkansas law provides that a child, to work in any occupation, must have attended school four years and be more than 14 years of age.

There are now 1,248,427 acres of land in various counties of California open for entry. Only 53,587 of the total number of acres have not been surveyed.

Many varieties of Australian wood are of such singular beauty and are so admirably fitted for cabinet making that they are in great demand for that purpose.

Russia is making great efforts to develop unproductive parts of the Caucasus by preventing river floods and increasing irrigation and canal construction.

A recent report of the interstate commerce commission gives 1,699,218 as the total number of men and women employed by the steam railways in the United States.

Bridges built of timber, and particularly those of the Howe truss type, have shown a remarkable longevity, especially where they are covered in from the weather.

Among the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada, Ontario is exceeded in size only by Quebec, which forms its boundary on the east. In the southeast the province extends to within 50 miles of the city of Montreal.

From the waters of the northwest coast of western Australia, a total of 25,440 hundredweight of mother-of-pearl shell was fished, at an average selling price last year of $1,250 a ton.

Vienna scientists in testing the effect on the human system of food plants containing iron have succeeded in making several vegetables absorb more iron from the soil than normally.

Count Tolstoy's secretary says that the great writer's library contained 10,000 volumes in 32 languages. There were almost as many books in English as in Russian, 3,415 against 3,505, respectively.

In Vermont 5,076,375 maple trees were tapped last year, and nearly as many more are available for tapping. In 1913 6,682,063 pounds of sugar and 455,403 gallons of sirup, valued at more than $1,000,000, were made.

A Japanese inventor has provided an iron kettle which bursts into song the moment the kettle begins to boil. The sounds are produced by steam bubbles striking against musical metallic bars, just above the water.

Statistics show that in the early days of American colleges about one-half the graduates adopted the ministry as a profession. At the present time only about 5 per cent. of the college graduates become ministers.

The barbers' guild of Moscow has offered to shave wounded soldiers and cut their hair free of charge, and at Vilna 1,500 cabdrivers have tendered their services for the gratuitous transport of those disabled in action.

Canada is not a good seed producing country, as the summer is so hot and short that the seeds die in the pods before they are ripe enough to insure germination. Germany has been Canada's principal source for seeds heretofore.

"Switzerland's navy" sounds absurd; yet, since the outbreak of the war, Switzerland has had to use the rights of a naval power. Ten German schooners have been detained in Basel harbor and the federal flag hoisted on board them.

Russia has three distinct armies—the army of European Russia, the army of the Caucasus and the Asiatic army. Exactly how many million men she can call on in time of war is rather uncertain, but her peace strength is, all told, about 1,200,000.

There are 47,259 authorized tobacco planters in France, who grow about 40,000,000 pounds of tobacco on 50,000 acres. The state monopoly, besides taking all the tobacco grown in France, buys 55,000,000 pounds of foreign-grown tobacco a year.

Conscription obtains in Russia, but men who join the army as volunteers and find their own uniforms, are excused part of their service—as are students who excel in their school or university examinations. A son who is the only support of his mother is excused from all military service.

One of the great factors of the prosperity of Belgium is the fact that travel by rail is the cheapest in Europe. You can be carried six miles for a penny, and short season tickets are still cheaper, and the light railway and electric tram systems are far ahead of anything in this country.

While Great Britain has to import most of its foodstuffs, and Canada has a surplus for exportation, yet the prices of foodstuffs are cheaper in England than in Ontario. Canadians claim that bread made from Canadian wheat is sold at a lower price in London than in the larger cities of the Dominion.

Should a mechanical cotton picker recently invented prove practical, it will revolutionize the industry in this country. It is a huge contrivance, driven by one man, much as an automobile is operated, and claim is made that it will pick 95 per cent. of the cotton without injury to the unripe bolls or the plants.

During the year ended November 30, 1913, 9,249,796 pounds of canned lobster were exported from the maritime provinces of Canada. Prince Edward Island, the smallest of these provinces, provided $986,364 worth of this product, while the total amount exported from these provinces was valued at $3,408,992.

All the armies fighting in Europe have now whole troops of men who have received bicycles instead of remounts. If attacked in large numbers the cyclists simply throw their machines in the midle of the road, where the spokes and wheels make a perfect obstacle to charging horses. The riders then take shelter in the hedges and pick off the struggling mass.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Out of the Depths

MARTHA HOLDEN.

I didn't make any New Year resolutions, but I did clean up the editorial drawer.

I always do that once a year, and feel very selfrighteous.

This drawer contains every thing but money. I could not begin to tell you the things, but please think of it as in order, when you read this, for by next week no knowing how it will look.

For your New Year consideration I have selected some of the treasures of this drawer, and today I offer them, and bespeak for them an orderly arrangement in your consciousness, and the hope that they may not be lost in the rubbish of your light reading for 1915.

In beginning a New Year or entering upon a fresh birthday I think we all, consciously or unconsciously, set for ourselves a task or a goal of attainment. We must, if we are thoughtful men and women, with a vision of better things to come.

Robert Louis Stevenson, from the depths of the drawer, shines forth for us the daily task, on which every good man's heart is set, though this be the first time he has seen it in print:

"To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend a little less.

"To make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation.

"Above all on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself.

"Here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy."

The successful performance of the task leads to a happy goal, and here pops up Lord Byron with a poetic version of the same:

"'Tis being and doing and having that make
All the pleasures and pains of what mankind partake;
To be what God pleases, to do a man's best,
And to have a good heart is the way to be blest."

After all, the best goal is contentment, and we find that Oscar Wilde, long hidden in a dusty corner, defines contentment in its brightest form:

"Contentment lies not in the enjoyment of ease—a life of luxury—but comes only to him that labors and overcomes—to him that performs the task in hand and reaps the satisfaction of work well done."

All these precepts, actively interpreted, will lead to the development of character. Here's the way Henry Ward Beecher puts it:

"It is not what a man gets, but what a man is, that he should think of. He should first think of his character and then of his condition. He that has character need have no fear of his condition. Character will draw condition after it."

Then Lord Tennyson appears with a worthy word on happiness:

"The happiness of a man in this life does not consist in the absence, but in the mastery of his passions."

Now comes the best thing in the drawer; the resolutions of Jonathan Edwards, that sterling American patriot who had principles, and stood by them:

"Resolved, To live with all my might while I do live.

"Resolved, Never to lose one moment of time, but improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can.

"Resolved, Never to do anything which I should despise or think meanly of in another.

"Resolved, Never to do anything out of revenge.

"Resolved, Never to do anything which I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of my life."

The Cozy Corner

BIRDS AND AGRICULTURE

I have been a reader of the Blade ever since I was able to read and I take an especial interest in the Bird Club, but that is not my reason for writing this letter. I want, if I may, to help in making the Bird Club a beneficial one. There are so many things that we can do to make it of economic interest to our section of the country, wherever that may be. Entomologists have estimated the loss caused by insects to be upwards of seven hundred millions of dollars annually to the agricultural interests of the United States. Were it not for our birds the loss would be much greater.

It is believed by many scientists that successful agriculture would be impossible, were it not for the birds. They are Nature's most effective agents for keeping destructive insects in chreck. Every boy and girl who joins the bird club can do a vast amount of good by protecting the birds and inducing them to come to their homes to live. One of the best ways to make friends with the birds is to build bird houses for them, the bluebirds and house wrens being the quickest to respond. Boxes that resemble their natural resting places, will be used oftener than the fancy bird houses, although I have known birds of a shy nature to nest in houses very different from their natural habitat. They should be fed in winter and early spring where they cannot get food in abundance. Then by the time our insect pests begin to fly, we would have a small army of feathered folks ready to destroy them.

Besides doing good, it is a pleasure to study them and listen to their gladdening songs; their habits and devotion to their young teach us parental and brotherly love; watching them trains the sight, judgment and hearing; they take one away from crowded streets and noisy crowds into the fresh air and woodland bowers.

I am a high school student and am very fond of the study of natural history and of writing sketches and themes; am a member of the Boy Scouts of America and of the Boys' Brotherhood, and will be glad if I may be of service to the Bird Club and please consider me a member of the club. So with best wishes—Young Naturalist.

HIS IDEAL GIRL

My ideal girl is one who has good common sense and is fairly well educated, who likes to keep house and knows how. She should be nice looking and know how to dress to be comfortable and look well. She should be jolly and friendly to all, and like to drive and ride horseback with divided skirts, simply because it is not safe to ride a spirited horse with a side-saddle. She should be kind and thoughtful to others, and willing to bear her share of the burdens, as well as the pleasures, through life.—Missouri Bachelor.

PROTECT OUR BIRDS

We appeal to you, as the good citizens who have the welfare of our country at heart, to effect organizations of Bird Clubs in your schools. A nation's wide effort it is to enlist the interest of the youth of America in the conservation of our birds. However, do not overlook the fact that both old and young are urged alike to join these clubs. Save our beautiful song birds from destruction and thus, exterminate the insects.

It is the pleasure as well as a duty of every citizen to do all in their power to protect these creatures,—our Nation's most valuable assets, that cheer and brighten us by their pleasant songs.

The organization of these clubs is no money-making scheme and the officers receive their pay from other sources; but only to awaken interest in bird protection, it is to this end that the clubs are working—State and National.

Hon. Chester A. Reed, Curator in Ornithology, Worcester Museum of Natural History, finds in carefully studying the birds of Massachusetts in several areas that there are not less than five insect-eating birds per acre. Thus, this state with its 8000 square miles had a bird population of 25,600,000 which, for each day's fare requires the enormous sum of 2,560,000,000 insects. It has been computed that about 120,000 average insects fill a bushel measure. This means that the daily consumption of insects in Massachussetts is 127,000 bushels.

It is an undisputed fact that many of our birds are now on the verge of extinction. It may be attributed to the elements, the weather; however, man, and often unwittiingly, is chiefly responsible for the dimunition in numbers. No doubt the best means of protection is the disseminating of knowledge concerning them, and the creating of an interest in their habits and modes of life. This can all be done very effectively through the organization of Bird Clubs, which means America's greatest campaign.—A. Clyde Clark.

PEACEFUL VALLEY

I have been reading your paper for some time and thought, this Christmas night, that I would tell you something of the scenery and a lumber camp in eastern Tennessee. The camp is on a beautiful stream which flows from the Smoky Mountains, which rise to to a height of 5,000 feet. Tall rock cliffs tower above the stream, which are softened in summer time with ferns and flowers of many varieties, the valley being cool during even the hottest days in summer. About 150 men are employed in this camp and are now at work upon the timber of the mountain, which will take them years to cut and saw.

There are many families with children living in camp in small houses, but now the mission teacher has established a school and also preaches to some of the men, each Sabbath. The camp is well watered with springs, some of them mineral and all of them pure. The land is level up to the foot of the mountain, but most of it is too rocky for cultivation, although there are several fine fruit orchards. The streams furnish water power and all sorts of wild game abounds, making it an ideal place for the sportsman or for summer camps.

An invitation to all Cozy Corner readers to visit his beautiful mountains closes this letter from C. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

A PRAYER FOR PEACE, WRITTEN DURING CIVIL WAR IN THE U.. S.

THE following poem by the late S. Teackle Wallis, although written during the civil war in this country, is exceedingly appropriate to the present situation. It was not a fancy sketch or a flight of poetic imagination, but a leaf from the page of actual war—a cry for peace that was echoed in all parts of the nation:

Peace! Peace! God of our fathers, grant us peace!
Unto our cry of anguish and despair
Give ear and pity! From the lonely homes
Where widowed beggary and orphaned woe
Fill their poor urns with tears; from trampled plains,
Where the brightest harvest Thou hast sent us rots—
The blood of them who should have garnered it
Calling to Thee—from fields of carnage, where
The four-beaked vultures, sated, flap their wings
O'er crowded corpses, that but yesterday
Bore hearts of brothers, beating high with love
And common hopes and pride, all blasted now;
Father of mercies! not alone from these
Our prayer and wail are lifted. Not alone
Upon the battle's seared and desolate track,
Nor with the sword and flame, it is, O God,
That Thou hast smitten us. Around our hearts,
And in the crowded streets and busy marts,
Where echo whispers not the far-off strife
That slays our loved ones—in the solemn halls
Of safe and quiet counsel—nay, beneath
The temple roofs that we have reared to Thee,
And mid their rising incense—God of Peace!
The curse of war is on us. Greed and hate
Hungering for gold and blood: Ambition, bred
Of passionate vanity and sordid lusts.
Mad with the base desire of tyrannous sway
Over men's souls and thoughts, have set their price
On human hecatombs, and sell and buy
Their sons and brothers for the shambles. Priests,
With white, anointed, supplicating hands,
From Sabbath until Sabbath clasped to Thee
Burn in their tingling pulses, to fling down
Thy censers and Thy cross, to clutch the throats
Of kinsmen by whose cradles they were born.
Or grasp the brand of Herod and go forth
Till Rachel hath no children left to slay.
The very name of Jesus writ upon
Thy shrines, beneath the spotless, outstretched wings
Of Thins Almighty Dove, is wrapt and hid
With bloody battleflags, and from the spires
That rise above them, angry banners flout
The skies to which they point, amid the clang
Of rolling war songs turned to mock Thy praise.

All things once prized and honored are forgot.
The freedom that we worshipped, next to Thee,
The manhood that was freedom's spear and shield,
The proud, true heart, the brave, outspoken word,
Which might be stifled, but could never wear
The guise, whate'er the profit, of a lie—
All these are gone, and in their stead have come
The vices of the miser and the slave—
Scorning no shame that bringeth gold or power,
Knowing no love, or faith, or reverence,
Or sympathy, or tie, or aim, or hope,
Save as begun in self, and ending there.
With vipers like to these, O blessed God!
Scourge us no longer! Send us down once more
Some shining seraph in Thy glory clad,
To wake the midnight of our sorrowing
With tidings of Good Will and peace to men;
And if the star that through the darkness led
Earth's wisdom then, guide not our folly now,
Oh, be the lightning Thine Evangelist,
With all its fiery, forked tongues, to speak
The unanswerable message of Thy will.

Peace! Peace! God of our fathers grant us peace!
Peace in our hearts and at Thine altars;
Peace on the red waters and their blighted shores;
Peace for the 'leaguered cities, and the hosts
That watch and bleed, around them and within;
Peace for the homeless and the fatherless;
Peace for the captive on his weary way
And the mad crowds who jeer his helplessness.
For them that suffer, them that do the wrong;
Sinning and sinned against—O God! for all—
For a distracted, torn and bleeding land—
Speed the glad tidings! Give us, give us peace!

Our Correspondents

Our town of Brooking, South Dakota, lies near the Sioux river, in the best farming section of the state. We raise fine potatoes, some apples and an abundance of small fruit. The land is rolling, easily tilled, ranging in price from $50 to $125 an acre. The South Dakota Agricultural College is located here. It has 800 students. We often visit the barns at milking time to see the milking machines in use, and to pay a call to College Bell Wayne, the $10,000 Holstein cow, now 5 years old, whose 30-day official test showed a record of 3,338.1 lbs. of milk, containing 116,545 lbs. of butter fat.

Would like to hear from Happy, Colo., since his marriage. — S. D. Friend.

I am nearly 82 years old, and my father took The Blade when I was 20. I got the war fever in 1861, and enlisted in the Second Corps, 53d regiment, Company G, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1863. I was in all the battles from Fair Oaks to Petersburgh. The 16th of June, 1963, we charged a battery, and some confederates sent me a receipt for a discharge in the shape of an ounce ball. I consider myself lucky getting out that way. So many of my bunkmates were killed. At every battle I lost a tentmate. The saddest time of my army life would be after a battle, when the roll was called, and we didn't know whether our mates were killed, wounded or captured. I was in the army over three years, and had some narrow escapes. I think I was just as good a man when I came out of the army physically as I was when I went in. Morally, I can't say. I learned to smoke, to play cards and checkers, and the latter I haven't broken myself of yet. I had two brothers in the war, one on the union and one on the confederate side.—B. F. B., Pa.

I take comfort in my garden. I have nothing grand, but I love the things that respond to my care. I like to see things grow, from a tiny seed. It makes me think how wonderfully our world is made, and how provision is made for our maintenance, also things for beauty and pleasure, such as flowers and our birds and beautiful scenery. — Just Plain Mary.

All our dear boys and girls of the Bird Club would better fly right over to the Cozy Corner and listen to what a "Wise Old Owl" of a boy has to say about our little feathered friends in whom he has long been interested.

My grandpa takes the Blade and we all like it, but I read the Peace Page first. What does E. P. of Michigan, who wrote about children calling their father "Dad," think of his calling the children "Kid?"—M. S. of Missouri.

Now, Mr. E. P., answer that sir! "Out of the mouths of babes," you know, and isn't it true that "Dad" would be more apt to be "Father" to his children than to his "kids?"

If "Old Virginia" has been at all neglected, it is being made up to her this week with interesting letters from several of her sons and daughters.

I live on a farm in Old Virginia and like farm life and this year, had lots of snow for Christmas. Would like to hear from Hattie of W. Va., also Mildred of Ohio. I have four brothers and my grandmother lives with us. She and I, with the assistance of my brothers, do all the work and we keep cows, horses, hogs and calves. Why doesn't Mrs. E. B. of Colorado write?—M. A. R., Swoope, Va.

If Myrtle Bartlett of Atlantic City, N. J., is welcome she will come again to tell us something of her city which is unique and most interesting. She is 18, a high school girl and would like to exchange cards with some of the Peace Page readers.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Pearl McDonald of Berkley Springs, W. Va., would like to have the address of Mrs. Hallie Williams whose letter came while she was ill in a sanitarium and unable to answer, since when the address has been lost.

THE WELL-KNOWN BLUEJAY

Here is a bird with which most of our boy and girl readers are doubtless familiar. It is a beautiful bird at all seasons, but, just at this time of year, is especially attractive in adding a bit of color to gray winter scenes. It has a wide range, being resident in the eastern United States and southern Canada, west to the Dakotas, Colorado and Texas.

The bluejay is of a dual nature. Cautious and silent in the vicinity of its nest, away from it is bold and noisy. Sly in the commission of mischief, it is every ready to scream "thief" at the slightest disturbance. As usual in such cases, its remarks are applicable to none more than itself, a fact neighboring nest holders know to their sorrow, for during the breeding season the jay lays toll upon eggs and young of other birds, and in doing so deprives us of the services of species more beneficial than itself. Approximately three-fourths of the annual food of the bluejay is vegetable matter, the greater part of which is composed of mast—that is, acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts and the like. Corn is the principal cultivated crop upon which this bird feeds, but stomach analysis indicates that most of the corn taken is waste grain. Such noxious insects as wood-boring beetles, grasshoppers, eggs of various caterpillars and scale constitute about one-fifth of its food.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

POLITICS AT HOME

"Does politics make or mar the home," is a question not easily answered, but to my way of thinking politics alone can't make the home, but it may easily mar it. I think (at least in the majority of homes) that love is the ruling element.

In fact, I don't think politics should be discussed in our homes at all, only to a certain extent. Now why? Well, say, for instance, we take a family where there are several grown men and women. Say father is a Republican and one of the boys a Democrat and one a Socialist and another a Prohibitionist; what will be the result if politics is discussed freely in that home? It will cause sour looks, harsh words, jealousy, envy and a general feeling of unrest among every member of the family.

Take the same family in a different way; they all have different politics; but when they are at home they leave politics out of home life, they grant one another the right to have their own opinions and respect one another for doing what they believe in. A number of men may be thinking on the same thing and each one see it in a different light, but no matter if there are differences of opinion, if everyone does what he knows to be his duty as he sees it, then he's doing his best.

Politics is all right in the home if you keep it in the closet. Politics belongs to a nation of men and women and concerns the affairs of a country or nation. What is politics any way? Just a science of government, a management of parties or political affairs, so what good can it do the home?—Horney, of West Virginia.

SPEAKING FOR VIRGINIA

Will you give a stranger just a little space to say a word for the Old Dominion? I was born in Virginia and think it is the best of states. Here the first English settlements were made, some of our early settlers being members of royalty. We have the beautiful Shenandoah valley, with its wonderful natural caves and bridges which rival any in the world. The apples rank among the first in the United States. It is rich in minerals and shares the oyster beds of the Chesapeake Bay. Its harbor is unsurpassed and the spell of legend and romance is woven through its history. Mount Vernon, the beautiful home of George Washington is in Virginia and now we have local option! What are Virginia people doing that they do not "speak up" for their state? I hope that this feeble attempt will induce some Virginians to tell us what they know about its beauty.—A Virginia Girl of 27 Winters.

TRAVELER'S LETTER

I have been a reader of the Blade for several years and enjoy the Peace Page and think that you will be interested in a little story of my travels, perhaps. I have spent several years in southern California, within seven miles of the great Pacific Ocean, bathing in the salt water and gathering shells from the beach. Almost 14 years ago, I came to the beautiful state of Colorado and lived for three years way up near Pikes Peak, which is over 8,000 ft. above sea level. Then we went to Ohio for one year, then spent ten years in the good old state of Michigan and October of 1914, found me back in Colorado, living at Colorado Springs, within sight of Pikes Peak again and near the wonderful soda, iron and sulphur springs where, each year, many thousand ailing people come to drink of the healing waters.

The scenery is too wonderful to try to describe, with the snow shining on the mountain tops and the vivid green valley below—where every time one looks from the window, new glories are to be seen. If I see this in print, I will have more to tell in the future.

Yours, a lover of Nature and the dear old Blade.—E. S. Colorado Springs.

FATHER'S INFLUENCE

We hear a great deal said about the influence of mother, and it knows no bounds, but father's influence lives also many years after death.

I noticed in the issue of December 24 a man who "Got fat soldiering." His words brought new thoughts to my mind. My father was a soldier in the Third Tennessee Cavalry, Co. A, from east Tennessee. He fought three years for the Union and helped to give us a grand heritage, but I am proud of the patriotic spirit which lives in me yet as much as I am for the freedom which I enjoy.

The United States is not in war with the sword now, but our country needs men and women with moral patriotism for home land and spiritual patriotism to God.

To that old soldier I take off my hat. We honor the veterans and welcome them to our Peace Page.—Republican Bach, Tenn.

"As Poor Richard Says"

The following quotations are from Poor Richard's Almanac, which was written and published by Benjamin Franklin. Franklin's Almanac was a model upon which many modern almanacs have been based:

A word to the wise is enough.

Many words won't fill a bushel.

God helps those who help themselves.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright.

Dost thou love life? Then don't squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.

If time be of all things the most precious, then waste of time must be the greatest prodigality.

What we call "time enough" always proves little enough.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all things easy.

He that riseth late must trot all day.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

Drive your business, lest it drive you.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

There are no gains without pains.

He that lives on hope will die fasting.

He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

One today is worth two tomorrows.

Trouble springs from idleness and grievous toil from needless ease.

Fly pleasures and they will follow you.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

He who has not been a servant cannot become a praiseworthy master.—Plato.

We need to guard against making a show of our praying, talking about it.—J. R. Miller.

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait.
—Milton.

In the deepest night of trouble and sorrow God gives us so much to be thankful for that we need never cease our singing.

The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit. A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.—Ps. 51:17.

Less, less of self each day,
And more, my God, of Thee;
Oh, keep me in the way,
However rough it be.
—Bonar.

He who freely praises what he means to purchase, and he who enumerates the faults of what he means to sell, may set up a partnership with honesty.—Lavater.

POEMS WANTED

The Gypsy Flower Girl—to Vena M. Turlock, Cal.

Volunteer Organist—to Reuben L. Peck, Brookinga, S. D.

Will Carleton's poem containing the line, "They came in sleighs and sledges."

Trail of the Lonesome Pine, Jesse James, and The Good Old U. S. A. to Mrs. C. C. Smith, Spencer, Ind.

"Come on, ye old heroes that plow the rough main," is the first line, Bold Deighton, the title. Please send to S. E. Kebort, Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania.

The Little Blacksmith, and Sister Mary—to E. J. Vermilyea, Gaines, Pennsylvania.

The New Church Organ and Casabianca — to Mrs. Emma J. Cooley, No. Church street, Bowling Green, O.

Be Kind to Thy Father, The Drunkard's Child, No Irish Need Apply, and Little Fisher Maiden — to Myrtle Stewart, Cabool, Mo.

Memory to—Ray Applegate, Dayton, O.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Patriotic Boy.

I am a boy 17 years old and live in the grand old state of West Viginia. My father works in the oil fields. He is a pumper. I think this old state is the richest in the union, and I think every boy should hold on to his country. I am a schoolboy and I am going to high school next summer I should like to exchange pictpres of West Virginia oil fields for other pictures from different ones.—F. K. Sleath, Mattie, W. Va.

A Busy Room.

I am a 16-year girl attending a rural school in which there are about 70 pupils enrolled; and only one room and one teacher. Would appreciate hearing from any who attend a larger school.

We have a very good Sunday school held in this school room and also very good "Literarys," which I think are beneficial.

In answer to one of Chessie Jarvis' riddles, the second one is a raspberry wine. Here is a good one:

Round at both ends and high in the middle,
Big at the bottom,
Little at the top;
Something in the middle,
Goes flip-flop-flop.

—Josephine Henderlong, Sardis, O.

"Tommy."

I am a Buckeye state girl, 14 years old. Our school is closed on account of scarlet fever, and I am awfully lonesome. Papa calls me his boy, and I am known around here as "Tommy." I help him with the outside work, such as milking the cow, throwing down hay for the horses, husking corn and gathering eggs. I love the freedom of the country. Last Christmas papa surprised me with the dearest pure white pony. I call him Foxy. He will make a bow for a piece of candy, will stand on his hind legs if told to, and will also kiss me and shake hands. Can hardly wait until cold weather comes, for I like to skate and go coasting. I hitch my dog up to the sled and he pulls me on the snow. Would love to hear **from The Blade boys and girls, and will answer all.—Jessie Patterson, Vanatta, Ohio.**

SHORT AND SWEET.

Jim and Ray Varner, 17 and 16, Farmview, W. Va., like hunting, swimming and skating. They enjoy wintertime the most.

Bertha Hartman, North East, Md., says: "M. D. E., I think if you will read in the 14th chapter of Genesis you will find the Dead Sea isn't the ancient site of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Ada and Laura Howell, Bidwell, O., like western letters, and also wish Juniata to come again, and also wish school, housework and good books, three wholesome hobbies, surely.

Huldah A. Howell, Oct. 3, Bidwell, Ohio, loves the birds.

Grace Moore, 14, Jan. 5th, is a bird lover. Fay Moore, May 29th, is a lover of music. Both live in Fairview, W. Va.

Marjorie Virginia Ball, Newburg, W. Va., is 9 years old. She and her little brother often put out crumbs for the birds.

Mamie Sparks, 16, July 20, Cabrake, W. Va., now belongs to our bird club, as she promises to do all she can to protect the birds.

Loyd Smith, 20, Burlington, Pa., agrees with Buckeye Girlie and L. M. J., of Tenn., about giving the girl a chance on the farm.

Besse Carpe, 18, Left Hand, W. Va., loves to go to school and to ride horseback and to study music.

Lottie Dell, Newport, Pa., has to walk a mile to school. Her hobby is raising chickens; she has a flock of little new ones; also a pet dog, named Barney. Does Barney ever chase the chickens or have you trained him to know better?

Freddie Horton, 17, Hillsville, Va., is a cripple from hip trouble. He will enjoy your cards and cheering messages.

Willavene Lanning, 10, Vandegrift, Pa., loves school and music.

Nellie Falow, 16, and Blanche Ward, 15, Sophia, N. C., deskmates at school and close friends, would enjoy cards.

Amina C. Martin, 17, Williamsburg, W. Va., is a bird lover who would like cards.

Icie Reynolds and Pearl Shaw, 19 and 18, Canaan, W. Va., say that their hobby is to always have a good time when possible.

I am a bird-lover and wish to join your club. I am 18 years of age March 11. Have I a twin? I would like to exchange **cards and letters with the boys and girls.—Georgia Wilson, Mt. Zion, West Virginia.**

POETS' CORNER

BELL BRANDON

'Neath a tree by the margin of the woodland,
Whose spreading leafy boughs swept the ground,
There often have I wandered in the evening,
When the summer winds are fragrant on the lea;
There I saw the little beauty, Bell Brandon,
And we met 'neath the old arbor tree.

Bell Brandon was a birdling of the mountain,
In freedom she sported on the wing;
And they said the life-current of the red man
Tinged her veins from a far-distant spring.
She loved her humble dwelling on the prairie,
And her guileless, happy heart clung to me,
Oh, I loved the little Beauty Bell Brandon,
And we both loved the old arbor tree.

On the trunk of the aged tree I carved them—
Our names on the sturdy form remain;
But I now repair in sorrow to its shelter,
And murmur to the wild wind my pain.
Oft I sit there in solitude repining
For the happy dream that night brought to me;
Death has wed the little beauty, Bell Brandon,
And she sleeps 'neath the old arbor tree.

THE G. A. R. BADGE

F. W. Sedgwick.

When my last farewells are spoken
To the friends who hold me dear,
And no more to early roll-calls
I shall promptly answer "here."
When I sleep the sleep unbroken
And have found my final rest
With my coat of blue about me
And the badge upon my breast.

Let my comrades bear me gently
To my tent beneath the sod,
That my body there may moulder
As my spirit goes to God;
Trusting I have found a welcome
To an everlasting rest,
With my coat of blue about me
And the badge upon my breast.

May our grand and glorious country
Never lack defenders true,
Should there come a time of trial,
For the flag, red, white and blue.
May our country's spotless honor
Be upheld with willing zest,
And the coat of blue respected
With the badge upon its breast.

All the long and weary marches
We may now remember well;
Battles fierce and blazing campfires,
Cannon's roar and shriek of shell.
Rifle crack and musket rattle,
From them all we gladly rest,
With the coat of blue about us
And the badge upon our breast.

Soon the last Grand Army comrade
Will the "general order" hear;
"Let the veteran be promoted,
He has done with duty here."
For the faithful and true-hearted
From the north, south, east or west,
Place the coat of blue about him
And the badge upon his breast."

THE CUCKOO

Hail, beauteous stranger of the wood,
Attendant on the spring,
Now heaven repairs thy rural rest
And woods thy welcome sing.

Soon as the daisy decks the green
Thy certain voice we hear;
Hast thou a star to guide thy path
Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful visitant, with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
When heaven is filled with music sweet
Of birds among the bowers.

The schoolboy wandering in the wood,
To pull the flowers so gay,
Starts thy curious voice to hear
And imitates the lay.

Soon as the pea puts on the bloom
Thou fliest the vocal vale,
An annual guest in other lands,
Another spring to hail.

Sweet bird, thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear,
Thou hast no sorrow in the song,
No winter in thy year.

O, could I fly, I'd fly with thee,
We'd made with social wing
Our annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the spring.

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, woodman, let it stand,
Thy ax shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea—
And wouldst thou hew it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties;
Oh, spare that aged oak
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade;
In all their gushing joy
Here, too, my sisters played.
My mother kissed me here;
My father pressed my hand—
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old oak stand.

My heartstrings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm shall brave!
And, woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy ax shall harm it not.

J. M. B. wants a remedy for bronchitis, published for Jane last year and containing, as one ingredient, cherry bark.

ST. PETER AT THE GATE

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate,
With a solmen mien and air sedate,
When up to the top of the golden stair
A man and a woman ascending there,
Applied for admission. They came and stood
Before St. Peter, so great and good,
In hopes the City of Peace to Win,
And asked St. Peter to let them in.

The woman was tall, and lank, and thin,
With a scraggy beardlet upon her chin,
The man was short, and thick, and stout,
His stomach was built so it rounded out,
His face was pleasant and all the while
He wore a kindly and pleasant smile,
The choirs in the distance the echoes woke,
And the man kept still while the woman spoke

"O, thou, who guards the gate," said she,
"We two came hither beseeching thee
To let us enter the heavenly land
And play our harps with the angel band,
Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt,
There's nothing from heaven to bar me out
I've been to meeting three times a week,
And almost always I'd rise and speak.

I've told the sinners about the day
When they repent of their evil way;
I've told my neighbors—I've told 'em all
'Bout Adam and Eve, and the Primal Fall,
I've shown them what they'd have to do
If they'd pass in with the chosen few;
I've marked their path of duty clear—
Laid out the plan for their whole career.

I've talked and talked to 'em loud and long,
For my lungs are good, and my voice is strong,
So, good St. Peter, you'll clearly see
The gate of heaven is open for me.
But my old man, I regret to say,
Hasn't walked in exactly the narrow way,
He smokes and he swears and grave faults he's got,
And I don't know whether he'll pass or not.

He never would pray with an earnest vim,
So I had to leave him in sorrow there
While I, with the chosen, united in prayer,
He ate what the pantry chanced to afford,
While I, in my purity, sang to the Lord;
And if cucumbers were all he got
It's a chance if he merited them or not.

But O, St. Peter, I love him so,
To the pleasures of heaven please let him go,
I've done enough, a saint I've been,
Won't that atone? Can't you let him in?
By my grim gospel I know 'tis so
That the unrepentant might try below,
But isn't there some way you can see
That he may enter who's dear to me?

It's a narrow gospel by which I pray,
But the chosen expect to find some way
Of coaxing, or fooling, or bribing you,
So that their relations can amble through;
And say, St. Peter, it seems to me,
This gate isn't kept as it ought to be,
You ought to stand right by the opening there,
And never sit down in that easy chair.

And say, St. Peter, my sight is dimmed,
But I don't like the way your whiskers are trimmed,
They're cut too wide, and outward toss,
They'd look better narrow, cut straight across,
Well, we must be going our crowns to win,
So open, St. Peter, and we'll pass in."

* * * * * *

St. Peter sat quiet and stroked his staff,
But, in spite of his office, he had to laugh,
Then said with a fiery gleam in his eyes:
"Who's tending this gateway—you or I?"
And then he arose in his stature tall,
And pressed a button upon the wall,
And said to an imp, who came all aglow,
"Escort this woman to the regions below."

* * * * * *

The man stood still as a piece of stone—
Stood sadly, gloomy, there alone
A lifelong settled idea he had
That his wife was good and he was bad;
He thought if the woman went down below
That he would certainly have to go;
That if she went to the regions dim
There wasn't a ghost of a show for him.

Slowly he turned, by habit bent,
To follow wherever the woman went,
St. Peter, standing on duty there,
Observed that the top of his head was bare.
He called the gentleman back and said;
"Friend, how long have you been wed?"
"Thirty years," (with a heavy sigh),
And then he thoughtfully added, "why?"

St. Peter was silent. With head bent down,
He raised his hand and scratched his crown,
Then, seeming a different thought to take,
Slowly, half to himself he spake:
"Thirty years with that woman there?
No wonder the man hasn't any hair.
Swearing is wicked; smokin's not good,
He smoked and swore—I should think he would.

"Thirty years with that tongue so sharp?
O, Angel Gabriel. Give him a harp,
A jeweled harp, with a golden string,
Good sir, pass in where the angels sing,
Gabriel, give him a seat alone—
One with a cushion—up near the throne,
Call up some angels to play their best,
Let him enjoy the music—and rest.

See that on the finest Ambrosia he feeds;
He's had about all the hell he needs.
It is isn't just hardly the thing to do—
To roast him on earth and the future too."

* * * * * *

They gave him a harp with golden strings,
A glittering robe and a pair of wings,
And he said, as he entered the Realm of Day;
"Well, this beats cucumbers anyway."
And so the scripture had come to pass—
"The last shall be first, and the first shall be last."

GRANDMOTHER'S COUNSEL

Grandmother says, in her quaint old way:
"World wasn't made in a day—a day,
And the blue sky, where the white clouds flit—
Why the Lord was six days painting it!"

"The way isn't sunny,
But dont' you fret!
Cheer up, honey,
You'll get there yet."

Grandmother says, in her quaint old way,
"World wasn't made in a day—a day,
The meadow there, where you love to sit,
Why the Lord took time to carpet it."

The way isn't sunny,
But don't you fret:
Cheer up, honey,
You'll get there yet."

And still to me, in the fields and dells,
Her sweet voice like a chime of bells,
And I dream brave dreams, as I hear her say,
"World wasn't made in a day—a day."

Ends Dry, Hoarse or Painful Coughs Quickly

A Simple, Home-Made Remedy, Inexpensive but Unequaled.

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting, home-made cough syrup has caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It gives almost instant relief and will usually overcome the average cough in 24 hours.

Get 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough remedy at a cost of only 54 cents or less. You couldn't buy as much ready-made cough medicine for $2.50. Easily prepared and never spoils. Full directions wth Pinex.

The promptness, certainty and ease with which this Pinex Syrup overcomes a bad cough, chest or throat cold is truly remarkable. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes a painful cough in a hurry. With a persistent loose cough it stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the annoying hacking.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol and is famous the world over for its splendid effect in bronchitis, whooping cough, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

To avoid disappointment in making this, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

DATE OF CHRISTMAS

Please give reasons for the acceptance of the 25th of December as the date of Christ's birth.—W. H., W. Va.

For several years there was much contention in learned and religious bodies as to the actual date of Christ's birth and the proper date in the year to celebrate it. The institution of the anniversary dates back to the second century of Christendom. The frequent and heated controversies relative to the date of Christ's birth led Pope Julius I. to order a thorough investigation of the subject by the learned theologians and historians of that age, which resulted in an agreement on December 25.

PUBLIC DEBTS

I would like to know the amounts of the state and national debts of this country.—P. T. H., Athens, Tenn.

The outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States in 1913 was $2,926,434,343.66. The public debts of the states are: Maine, $2,785,383; New Hampshire, $1,551,148; Vermont, $362,-946; Massachusetts, $65,963,005; Rhode Island, $2,619,928; Connecticut, $1,677,964; New York, $7,498,239; New Jersey, $156,-550; Pennsylvania, $374,625; Delaware, $762,092; Maryland, $4,942,394; Virginia, $24,171,863; North Carolina, $6,754,928; South Carolina, $6,7[illegible],439; Georgia, $7,-876,203; Florida, $1,032,500; Ohio, $4,685,-016; Indiana, $2,913,767; Illinois, $2,155,-122; Michigan, $6,566,366; Wisconsin, $2,-278,068; Minnesota, $1,755,033; Iowa, $49,-589; Missouri, $4,365,635; North Dakota, $968,330; South Dakota, $457,263; Nebraska, $2,005,001; Kansas, $622,000; Kentucky, $2,198,482; Tennessee, $17,984,468; Alabama, $12,726,568; Mississippi, $2,-877,124; Louisiana, $13,592,795; Arkansas, $1,191,382; Oklahoma, $509,766; Texas, $3,993,119; Montana, $1,203,769; Idaho. Wyoming, $300,530; Colorado, $3,797,329; New Mexico, $998,923; Arizona, $3,099,-333; Utah, $974,492; Nevada, $243,904; Washington, $1,271,391; Oregon, $236,267, and California, $2,911,077.

LATTER DAY SAINTS

Kindly give an account of the church known as the Latter Day Saints.—E. M., Hazael, Ohio.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is a continuation of the church which was organized at Fayette, N. Y., April 6, 1830, with six members. It was an anti-polygamist organization, and was effected by Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdrey and others. Joseph Smith was chosen president. From this time of the organization the church rapidly increased. After the death of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young became his successor. While at winter quarters near Council Bluff, Iowa, in December, 1847, Young assumed the presidency of the church and led his followers to Salt Lake valley, where he introduced such doctrines as Adam-God, blood atonement and polygamy. None of these had been accepted by the church or taught by its authorities during the life of Joseph Smith. In 1851 a number of persons and local organizations, some of whom had stood aloof from all factions, started a movement that resulted in a conference at Beloit, Wis., in June, 1852. This conference renounced all allegiance to Young and others. The church has always been aggressive in its fight against polygamy. The organization has a membership of about 50,000. It is prosecuting missionary work throughout the United States, the Canadas, Australia, New Zealand, Society Islands, Sandwich Islands, the British Isles, Scandinavia and other countries.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

I would like to know something of the country of Alsace-Lorraine.—G. P., West Valley, N. Y.

Alsace-Lorraine is a district occupying the extreme corner of Germany bounded west by France, east by Baden and south by Switzerland. The population is about 1,850,000 of whom 76 per cent are Roman Catholics and more than 80 per cent speak German, mainly the vernacular Alsatian, a dialect of Allemannian. The French speaking population is mainly in the larger towns and in Lorraine.

From the tenth century Alsace-Lorraine formed part of the German empire till a part of it was ceded to France at the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, and by the Peace of Ryswick, 1697, the cession of the whole was ratified. German never ceased to be the chief language of the people. In 1871, after the Franco-Prussian war, Alsace and German Lorraine were by the Treaty of Frankfort, incorporated in the new German empire. The great [illegible] of the population was strongly against the change. Of late, it is claimed by the Germans, that the situation has slowly but steadily changed in favor of Germany and the existing firm but fair administration.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT

Will you please tell something of the pyramids of Egypt.—D. O. L., Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

The pyramids of Egypt were built in the form of a geometrical pyramid by the ancient nations of that part of the continent. They were erected as the tombs of the Pharaohs down to the twelfth dynasty at least. Their number was much larger formerly than now. Natural decay, fanatical zeal and building activity in Cairo have reduced their numbers and mass. They are constructed of red or synitic granite from the quarries of Assouan and of a hard calcareous stone from the quarries of Mokattam and Turah.

There are 75 pyramids in the vicinity of Memphis, and they are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The area which they cover is about 25 miles long, extending south on the west side of the Nile from Abu Roash opposite Cairo, to Dahsgur. They were all built on the same general plan and had certain essential features, such as the chamber for the reception of the mummy, or several chambers when more than the mummy of a king was to be deposited inside. The passageways were more or less complicated and so was the chamber of offerings, which was an integral part of the plan, though actually located outside the pyramid itself. The entrance was almost always on the north side and opened into a descending passageway, ending in a subterranean chamber. Another gallery midway of the first branched off upward and led to the sepulchral chamber near the center of the mass. The largest of the pyramids of Gizeh is the oldest, having been constructed by Khufu or Cheops, the second king of of the fourth dynasty. It is 755 feet square and 451 feet high and was originally about 775 feet square at the base and 481 feet high.

COPYRIGHT LAW

Will you kindly explain how a copyright is secured?—M. C., St. Cloud, Fla.

The coyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of in which copyright is claimed belongs:" (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the works with the copyright notice. The notice may in the form "Copyright, 19... (year date of publication) by .... (name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and a money order payable to the register of copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the type setting, printing and binding of the books have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by this office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an ad interim copyright for 30 days may be secured by depositing in the copyright office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited during the ad interim term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a. b. c. below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in this office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the copyright office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment or copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over 300 words in length; if more than 300 and less than 1,000 words in length, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money orders payable to the register of copyrights.

The original term of copyright runs for 28 years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if not living, or next to kin if none of the above are living, may secure a renewal for a further term of 28 years, making 56 years in all.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the copyright office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States, or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular legation is prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument.

MARRIAGE BETWEEN COUSINS

Please tell in what states marriage between cousins is forbidden.—E. M., Edelstein, Ill.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void. Cousins could go from one state where their marriage was forbidden to another, where permitted, and be married.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 14 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

1914 FORSAKES PEACE FOR CONFLICT

OVERTHROW of pacific conditions both in Europe and America marked the year 1914. Born in comparative peace, with a fair promise of satisfactory things to come, the year marked the complete change from peace to war on an entire continent and went out to an accompaniment of international strife. It was a year in which the victories of peace and the triumphs of human ingenuity were overshadowed by [illegible] millions.

The long-dreaded European war came suddenly on July 23, when Austria-Hungary sent an ultimatum to Servia demanding that punishment be meted out immediately to the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and that Servia suppress at once all anti-Austrian propaganda in that country. Servia was given 48 hours for consideration. The Belgrade government replied within the time limit, agreeing to Austria's demand, with a single exception—that which would have empowered Austrian officials to take a leading part in the punishment of the murderers.

Mediation Not Given Chance.

Austria then declared war. The Serbs removed their capital from Belgrade to Nish and prepared to defend themselves. Russia the next day notified the German ambassador that if Servia were invaded, Russia would not be able to remain neutral. Followed several days of interchange of diplomatic notes between St. Petersburg and Vienna, but without success. Great Britain proposed a council among Germany, France and Italy to mediate between the disputants. Germany declined to enter into the arrangement. Czar Nicholas then urged the Kaiser to use his influence with Austria in behalf of a peaceful settlement. Whether that was done or not, the Kaiser replied to the czar that Russia's action in starting the mobilization of his troops to aid the Serbs against Austrian invasion was making mediation impossible.

Two days later, Emperor William notified Czar Nicholas in a personal note that the safety of the German empire compelled him to prepare for the national defense. He proclaimed martial law and sent a 24-hour ultimatum to Russia demanding instant abandonment of all war preparations. At the expiration of the ultimatum, August 1, the Kaiser ordered mobilization to begin.

France Flies to Arms.

Premier Viviani, replying to soundings of the German ambassador to Paris as to the intentions of the French government in case of a Russo-Germanic war, said that in any instance France would be compelled to safeguard her own interests. Martial law was proclaimed throughout France. The mobilization began. The German ambassador to France announced on August 4 that war between his country and France was on. England asked both France and Germany if the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. The former replied in the affirmative Germany made no direct reply. The Belgian mobilization then began.

On August 2 a German army marched into the grand duchy of Luxemburg, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the powers in 1867. The next day Berlin sent a note to the Belgian government demanding passage through the country for her troops. Ample compensation was promised at the close of the war for all damages. The reply, limited to 12 hours, was, in effect, that Belgium would defend her neutrality by force of arms if necessary.

England Declares War.

England declared war against Germany on August 4. She had begun the active mobilization of her forces when Germany demanded entrance into Belgium. She voted a war budget of half a billion; ordered the war fleet to sea under sealed orders, and within a few days landed 120,000 men in France.

Austria-Hungary declared war against Russia on August 6, rushing her troops across the border. Montenegro joined Servia against Austria, and Bosnia was invaded. France proclaimed war against the dual monarchy on August 10, the English government following her lead. Japan then announced her intention of siding with England. Turkey, which at first had declared her neutrality, mobilized her army and began the advance against Bulgaria. Late in October she made her initial demonstration against Russia in the Black Sea.

Geramns Endanger Paris.

The long dreaded conflict was a reality. The Germans cut their way through Belgium with a tremendous loss and destruction of property. The Belgians amazed the world by their heroic stand, but were forced backward step by step by the mere force of numbers. The forts at Liege held out for a week against the German guns. But that was only a temporary halt in the march of the Germans towards Paris through Belgium instead of through Alsace-Lorraine. By September 4 the German war machine had reached a point within 20 miles of Paris, which was prepared for siege. The French government was transferred from Paris to Bordeau, where it remained until in December.

Suddenly on September 4 the western allies halted the German advance on Paris. The line was deflected to the east and south of the capital city. For the first time England, France and Belgium were on the offensive. The year closes with allies pushing back the Germans in both Belgium and France.

Russians Surprise World.

From the first Russia surprised the world by her quick mobolization. The Austrians soon proved no match for the czar's warriors, and large numbers of men from the western theatre of war were rushed across Germany to meet the victorious Russians. Alternate advances and retreats on both sides of the Russian-Germanic line have been the rule in sanguinary battles between the Russians and the Germans, with the Russians in eastern Prussia, Germany, and the Germans in western Poland, Russia, in the vicinity of Warsaw. Cracow was invested several times by the Russians, and as often the siege was raised when pressure became too great on the Russian lines at other points.

Japan confirmed her military operations against Germany entirely to Asia and islands in the Pacific. The Japanese finally succeeded in capturing Kiao-Chow, China, after a siege of 10 weeks. Several German possessions in the Pacific also were captured.

German Raid on Britain.

While much was expected of England's superior navy at the outbreak of the war, little, if any, advantage now rests with the British fleet.

Aside from the damage done to British shipping by German raiders in the Pacific and South Atlantic, the surprise of the war so far as naval engagements go was the descent upon the English coast by a German squadron on December 16. The towns of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby were bombarded, more than 100 men, women and children being killed. In the first invasions of the English coast since the days of John Paul Jones, the Germans escaped, although pursued by a British fleet, which had been stationed in the North sea to bottle up the Germans at Keil. The Germans dropped a number of mines as they fled. Several vessels were sent down when they ran upon the explosives, with the result that England closed the sea to navigation.

The most noted naval engagement so far, aside from the attack on the English coast, was that which occurred off the Falkland islands, December 8, when four German vessels were sunk. The same German fleet had sent down the Mammouth and Good Hope of Sir Admiral Craddock's English squadron off the coast of Chile a few weeks earlier.

Submarine and Air Craft.

German mines and submarines also sank a number of British warships as well as merchant vessels. On more than one occasion the Germans struck terror to the English by sending their submarines into the North sea and attacking and sinking English warships. By the middle of November more than 400 warships and merchantment on all sides had been captured or interned in neutral ports. Many merchantmen also were sunk, the German cruisers Emden and Karlsruhe preying for months upon the allied and neutral commerce. The former was overtaken and sunk by the Australian navy.

Warfare practically was revolutionized by the participation of airships and aeroplanes by all the forces engaged in European combat. Although the part they played was not as spectacular as had been predicted, the aeroplanes especially showed their worth as air scouts in locating the enemy and in estimating the enemy's strength. Quite a few daring raids were made by airmen, and in a number of cases bombs were dropped, but these, as a rule, did slight damage.

Business Is Paralyzed.

One of the effects of the European war was the paralysis to business because of the moratoriums declared in Europe and in England and the closing of the stock exchanges temporarily. American financial situation, though, at no time bordered on a panicky state. Instead, the year saw the creation of the federal reserve bank, or, rather, a chain of twelve regional banks. The secretary of the treasury also was given power to issue additional bank currency in such amounts as would be necessary to protest the business situation and avoid financial panic.

Perhaps the greatest engineering undertaking in history was the completion of the Panama canal, which formally was opened to traffic August 15. At the instance of President Wilson, though, the congress repealed the provision of the Panama canal tolls act, in which American vessels engaged in coastwise trade were to be exempt from the payment of duties. The president also appointed Colonel George W. Goethals, the builder of the canal, to be governor of the canal zone, succeeding the Panama canal commission, which the president abolished by executive order, signed January 27, effective April 1. Congress also passed an act early in the year in which the government was authorized to construct a railroad in Alaska.

Home Rule for Ireland.

Of world-wide interest was the passage by the English house of commons, for the third time, of the Irish home rule bill, May 25. The bill was signed in September by King George, but so far has not been put into effect because of the threatened outbreak of the Ulsterites. The enactment of the bill was the signal, too, for a virtual revolt on the part of a number of English troops, who had been ordered to Ireland to see that the enactment was complied with. Outbreak of the European war, however, resulted in a truce.

While Europe became embroiled in warfare, the United States itself for a time was threatened with war. The president, after relating to congress the incident of the arrest and imprisonment of several American bluejackets, who had landed on Mexican soil at Tampico to obtain gasoline. It was in April that the president instructed the secretary of the navy to make a demonstration at Tampico. An apology had been demanded from Victoriano Huerta, the Mexican dictator, which included a salute to the United States flag. Huerta refused to salute. The president appealed to congress April 20, asking authority to use force in bringing about an apology. Congress granted it.

U. S. Lands Troops.

The next day Rear Admiral Fletcher seized the Vera Cruz customs house, landing marines to make the capture. Four of the Americans were killed and a score were wounded before General Maas, the Mexican officer in command of the garrison, withdrew. The marines soon were relieved by troops under Brigadier General Funston, who held the city until November 22, when they withdrew from Mexican soil.

Soon after the landing of marines in Mexico, diplomatic representatives of Argentine, Brazil and Chile tendered their services as mediators. President Wilson accepted, but required the mediators to include General Carranza, head of the Mexican constitutionalists, in the peace negotiations with Huerta. He also required that whatever terms the mediators should consider should include the elimination of Huerta from Mexican politics. Huerta and Carranza finally agreed to abide by the findings of the mediators.

The mediatory conference opened at Niagara Falls, Ont., May 20, and continued without permanent success until July 1. The conferees had agreed upon a plan approved by both President Wilson and Provisional President Huerta, which included, among other things, the calling of an election in Mexico at an early date, and that American recognition of the new government and the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico should follow. A deadlock then arose over the choice for president, the American delegates declining to accept the name of any non-constitutionalist.

Huerta Flees Mexico.

General Carranza, as head of the constitutionalists, refused to grant the armistice asked for by the mediators. He continued to press towards the Mexican capital. Three days after the A. B. C. mediators had adjourned their sittings, Huerta was re-elected president of Mexico. Neither the administration nor Carranza accepted the election as regular, and Carranza continued his onward march against Mexico City. On July 15 the muddle suddenly was cleared by the resignation and flight to Europe of Huerta, leaving the government in the hands of Francisco Carbajal.

Less than a month after he assumed office, August 10, Carbajal resigned and the chamber of deputies dissolved. Carbajal and Carranza had been unable to agree upon the surrender of the capital to the Constitutionalists. Carranza immediately took the office himself, although he announced that he would hold office only until such time as a provisional president could be chosen. Before he resigned, however, General Pasquo Villa, his chief aide in Carranza's fight against Huerta, declared war against him, September 23. Twice Carranza resigned to the Constitutionalists, the second time succeeded in having his resignation accepted by his party, when Villa promised to support a provisional president named by the convention, which was held at Aguas Calientes, October 14.

Carranza Driven Out.

General Eulalio Gutierrez was appointed, but Carranza refused to recognize him. Villa was appointed commander-in-chief of the government forces, and Carranza and his followers left the capital. Villa's forces in the capital soon were joined by the forces of General Zapata, the noted southern Mexican bandit, while Carranza withdrew to the country. Trouble soon arose between Gutierrez and the forces of General Villa, and rumors of the resignation of Gutierrez were frequent as the year drew to a close.

The American congress established a record for the number of days of any one session, lasting from December 1, 1913, until October 24, 1914. Then, soon after the election, the congress was called back. Among the most important acts aside from those mentioned above was the passage of the trade commission bill, the enactment of the Clayton anti-trust bill demanded by labor leaders; the imposition of a special war tax to make up the deficit caused by the war and the failure of the Democratic tariff, even when reinforced by the income tax, to raise sufficient to pay the running expenses of the government, and the bill prohibiting interlocking directorates and holding companies. Wrangles were not infrequent during the session, which was marked by the losing fight waged by congressmen and senators from southern states to obtain legislation for the relief of cotton growers, whose produce largely was left on their hands by reason of the shutting off of European consumption.

Congress Fights Nominations.

A long-drawn out fight was also made against certain nominations by the President of members of the federal reserve bank managers, reference to which was made above. The President finally was compelled to withdraw one or two nominations. Congress also failed to pass the administration's so-called rural credits bill, by which a more liberal system of credits for the farmers was sought to be established through co-operative banks.

President Wilson made public, June 15, the charge that big business was conducting "an insidious lobby" by which big business was seeking to have congress adjourn without completing his legislative program. An investigation followed, in which charges of bribery were made against former officers of the government and against men high in the world of finance. Investigation by the insterstate commerce commission was made into the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which resulted in criminal actions being instituted against former directors of the company. Civil actions were instituted by the government about the time the federal grand jury indicted a number of the former directors of the road.

Increase Rates Granted.

The interstate commerce commission on August 1 denied the application of eastern railroads for a horizontal increase in freight rates of five per cent., but allowed certain increases in the middle west. The commision afterward reopened the case after a delegation of railroad heads had conferred with the President, and subsequently granted most of the increases sought, excepting on the most bulky freight.

Two great labor controversies left over from the year before continued to hold over into the new year—the Colorado coal strike and the Michigan copper mine strike. In both cases violence was done. United States States troops were demanded, and in the case of the Colorado strike were sent, following a clash, April 20, between striking miners and the state militia at Trinidad. The strike finally was declared off by the men early in December. So was the strike in West Virginia coal fields, which had been on since September of 1913. But the Ohio miners struck April 1 on account of the failure of the operators and men to agree upon a new wage scale. The strike is still on as the year closes.

The result of the election of November 3 proved to be a Republican landslide. The Democratic majority in the house was cut from 145 to 25, although the Democrats increased their lead in the senate from 6 to 10, thus assuring them control of that body during President Wilson's administration. Many states which had elected Democratic governors returned to the Republican ranks, and, for the first tme in eight years, the Republicans of Ohio elected their candidate for governor. Ohio Republicans also gained control of both branches of the legislature.

Overshadowing the general election was the question of home rule for municipalities and townships or prohibition. The former amendment to the constitution carried in Ohio, while equal suffrage, also a proposed amendment, lost in Ohio by a substantial majority. Constitutional amendments giving suffrage to women in Nevada and Montana were carried, while prohibition triumphed in Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado.

Wolf New Terror of the Battlefield

THE presence of the wolf as a new terror on the battlefields of East Prussia and Poland, is described in a letter sent home from the front by a Russian officer.

Wounded in an engagement which had driven the Germans from their trenches, he found himself later to be the only living soul left on the field strewn thickly with dead. Pulling himself together, and leaning on his sword he walked as best he could toward the supposed shelter of his comrades in the woods.

"Just as I reached the edge of the woods," he says, "I stopped in terror. From the distance there came the howling of a wolf. It sounded unutterably melancholy and dreadful in the still autumn night. Another wolf answered in the same long-drawn, dismal note. The howling drew nearer; presently I heard it all around me, without pause, growing louder and more exultant every moment.

"I am no coward. I am a sportsman and have killed many wolves in hunts, but what I heard that night I can never forget. The chaotic howling which enclosed me like a chain kept coming closer and closer, drawing to the center of the circle where I was standing.

"I saw clearly there was no chance of saving myself when the circle had closed finally upon me. I went running—how I managed it I don't know—towards some bushes a hundred yards away. I reached them and dropped to the ground. I was resolved to fight as long as I could. I had my loaded revolver and my sword.

"The wolves came nearer, and their howling filled the night. Now they were at the border of the wood. In the darkness I could see dim shadows moving slowly between the trees.

"As they came out of the woods from different directions they drew together into one great herd and stood thus for some minutes. Then another wolf howled—from somewhere out on the battlefield, and all at once the pack began to move. Without haste, in a little deliberate trot they went past me, past the very clump of bushes where I was sitting with drawn revolver. Not one turned toward me. I watched each one as he went by, expecting that he would spring at me. I don't know how many there were, but there were very many—all trotting so quietly to the field where the dead bodies were lying.

"I was mercifully allowed to lapse into unconsciousness soon after. At sunrise I was picked up, still unconscious, by a Cossack patrol, which later buried the bodies of the half-devoured dead on the battlefield."

Rivals Happy in One Trench Until Newspaper Comes

FROM a British soldier comes the remarkable story of how the English and Germans hobnobbed in the same trench a few miles south of Ypres, Belgium.

There were a handful of Germans and a smaller handful of allied forces. Trenches were but a few yards apart, and in these for more than a week the men of both sides had been bored and inactive. They amused themselves as best they could—exchanging messages, swapping newspapers and tobacco, hurling back and forth greetings and epithets.

More days passed and still neither side received orders either to attack or to withdraw. Some sort of cooperation seemed necessary. Accordingly, the Germans hoisted a white flag, and, advancing under this, entered the allied trench for a conference. The result was an agreement was reached that it would be more comfortable for all to live in one trench until one side or the other received orders.

The Germans moved over bag and baggage, and for a number of days all went well. Many of the Germans spoke English or French. Under the strange circumstances friendships sprang up. Both factions dreaded the arrival of a messenger.

One day a messenger came, and plans for the renewal of hostilities were hastily made. But the messenger proved to be only a bearer of mail and newspapers for the Germans. All gathered round while a German began to translate the latest dispatch from Berlin. Unhappily for the harmony of the gathering, it referred to Ostend by its new German name, "Kales;" spoke of bomb droppings on various French towns, of contemplated air raids on Great Britain.

The English frowned, growled; the French grew excited. Both sides had by agreement laid aside their rifles; but both sides still had their fists. Both used them. A free-for-all fight followed, and the unique compact came to an end.

RINGING in the EARS
DEAFNESS
COLD in the HEAD
CATARRH
QUICKLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S
CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C.H. KEITH MFR. CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Tuesday, December 29.

SENATE—Senator Walsh introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information on seizures of copper shipments in transatlantic trade. Senator O'Gorman made a strong speech against the literary test in the pending immigration bill. Protests were filed by the Democratic state committee of Vermont against the nominee for the postoffice at Brattleboro.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on postoffice appropriation bill. Army appropriation bill carrying $101,000,000 was reported favorably from committee. Representative Hobson, of Alabama, reintroduced his joint resolution for national prohibition constitutional amendment. The Kettner bill to create additional land district in California, comprising Imperial county, was favorably reported by the public lands committee. A tentative agreement was reached by House leaders to vote on proposed woman suffrage constitutional amendment. A naval subcommittee was called to meet Thursday, to complete a preliminary draft of the naval appropriation bill.

Wednesday, December 30.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the immigration bill. The commerce committee continued work on the rivers and harbors bill. Senator Shafroth assailed the water power site leasing bill before the lands committee.

HOUSE — Representative Vollmer urged the foreign affairs committee to act favorably on his resolution to clothe the President with discretion to embargo shipments of war materials to Europe. The agricultural appropriation bill carrying practically all the department's estimates and totaling $25,000,-000, was favorably reported from committee. Leaders tentatively agreed to adjourn Thursday night over New Year's day.

Thursday, December 31.

SENATE—The long delayed seaman's bill was ordered to conference to compose differences with the house. The immigration bill was taken up for amendment and with prospect of final vote. Dean C. Worcester, former Philippine commissioner, opposed the bill for independence before the Philippine committee. The lands committee continued work on the water power site leasing bill.

HOUSE—After an hour's filibuster to get a quorum the postal appropriation bill was taken up. Foreign affairs committee continued hearings on resolutions to prohibit exports of war materials, and Representative Towner introduced another resolution for that purpose.

Saturday, January 2.

SENATE—Former President Taft opposed the Philippine independence bill before a committee. Debate was resumed on the immigration bill.

HOUSE—The Indian appropriation bill was debated. Representative Gardner introduced a bill to add 8,000 men to the coast artillery corps. Representative Moss of Indiana spoke in favor of rural credits legislation.

A Christmas Truce Between Trenches

ON Christmas morning two British soldiers, after signaling a truce of good fellowship from the crown of their trench in Belgium, walked across to the German lines with a plate of mince pie. Their seasonable messages were most cordially received. They had a good feed and a bottle of Liebraumilch, and were sent back with a packet of Christmas cards for distribution among their fellows.

Later in the day the Germans returned the compliment and sent a couple of caparisoned heralds across to thte British dugouts. An officious soldier promptly arrested them and sat down in a corner of his trench. Presently an officer came along and asked:

"What in the world have you got there?"

"Beg pardon, sir," replied the soldier, "but a couple o' landstreamers said they'd come to wish us 'appy returns, so I nabbed 'em, sir."

Realizing that this was hardly playing the game, the officer read the sentry a homily on the amenities of the festive season, and asked the landstrum men to depart, with the compliments of the season, to their own lines.

A British soldier, writing home, gives the following description of the unofficial Christmas truce between the hostile trenches:

"On Christmas Eve we were shouting across, 'Merry Christmas!' and other friendlly greetings. They shouted, 'Don't shoot until New Year's day!'

"On Christmas morning the weather was foggy, and there was no shooting, so we got out in front of the trenches and started wandering over to the Germans' lines. When the mist cleared, we saw that the Germans were doing the same thing. Of course we were all unarmed.

"We got so close that five of them and five of us met and had a talk. They nearly all spoke English.

"After Christmas dinner, nearly all our boys went out in front, where we found the Germans also had turned up in force. The result was a huge mixed crowd of men swapping butt ends of cigarettes and other creature comforts.

"Some of the German officers came up and actually took our photographs while we were all sitting on the ground. I wouldn't have missed that experience for the most gorgeous Christmas dinner in England."

NEW YEAR'S GIFT TREATMENT FREE

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FROM HEALTH SPECIALIST SPROULE TRADE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Reader, Are you growing deaf? If you are, here is the gladdest message of 1915 for you.

A Deafness Specialist has arisen who has perfected a scientific constitutional method of treatment which has cured scores and hundreds of people of Deafness.

From all over the country people are asking for consultation and advice. Every mail brings grateful testimony from cured patients. Listen to this from our capital city: "IF I CAN ONLY SOUND THE NOTES OF MY PERFECT CURE IN DEAF EARS UNTIL I HEAR THE ECHO OF RESPONSE."

Go down South to Georgia, and hear this: "I CAN HEAR NOW JUST LIKE I USED TO IN MY YOUTH. I CAN HEAR MY CLOCK TICK ANYWHERE IN MY ROOM."

Go across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and listen to the grateful testimony from the state of Washington: "I CAN HEAR ALL RIGHT. I CAN TAKE ORDERS OVER THE TELEPHONE OR I CAN GO TO CHURCH AND HEAR THE SERMON."

It may seem to you too good to be true. You may have become so discouraged by repeated failures that you felt that you must suffer the terrible lonely misery of Deafness.

But remember this is the age of seeming miracles. We talk across space without wires, we fly like birds, we do things in every line, which five, ten, fifteen, twenty years ago we would have said were "impossible."

Medical science has progressed too, and now, in the beginning of 1915, many cases of Deafness, which had been thought incurable, are no longer so.

Here is a wonderful opportunity for you to see this famous treatment for yourself. Deafness Specialist Sproule makes this offer for the month of January: "EVERY DEAFNESS SUFFERER WHO SENDS FOR A TREATMENT IN JANUARY WILL BE SENT ONE FREE, AS A NEW YEAR'S GIFT."

DO IT NOW

Just because it is so easy for you to obtain this famous treatment, don't put the matter off, but get paper and pencil and ask for it before you lay the paper down. A post card request will enable you to see right in your own home this method of treatment which has restored hearing and the joy of living to hundreds of sufferers in just your condition. Put the card in the next mail.

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

DROPSY relieved in a day or two, removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures.
DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

PARIS HAS NEW DEFENSES

French Capital Is Now Surrounded by Miles of Earthwork.

The army of excavators who, early in September, began to dig Paris in when a German siege was threatened, have completed their work. The city now lies in the center of an entrenched camp whose diameter is nearly 60 miles, and whose circumference is about 200 miles. This is surrounded by row after row of trenches, thoroughly covered in with logs and turf, through which loopholes have been left for rifle fire. Out beyond them are rifle pits, barbed wire entanglements, observation towers and concealed defenses in all positions where an attack might originate.

Behind the lines of trenches runs a light railroad line for the purpose of bringing up ammunition and food and also, if necessary, reinforcements of men to any point which might be menaced. Further provision for the conveyance of reinforcements is at hand in the large number of automobiles of all kinds which can make the journey speedily from one point to another, carrying groups of armed men.

The Parisian delights in observing the works intended for his defense, though he knows little of the transverse banks of earth arranged to prevent the enfilation of troops in trenches by infantry or machine guns. He is not permitted to learn the defenses, but he is able to see sufficient to inspire him with confidence.

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We give an American made, stem wind and stem set Watch fully GUARANTEED, and this Beautiful Band Ring, or any other premium you want, for selling 20 packages POST CARDS at 10c per package. Best you ever saw. Order 20 today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will send you the WATCH and RING and also a CHAIN.
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STEINBACH FALLS, GERMANY ADMITS

French Artillery Bombardment Is Described as "Overwhelming."

London, Jan. 4.—Capture by the French of Steinbach, a small Alsatian town near Thann, is admitted in today's statement from the Berlin war office. The advance of the French was preceded by an artillery bombardment which the Germans describe as "overwhelming," and which enabled the French to occupy trenches near Sennheim, as well as the town og Steinbach. These trenches later were recaptured, the German statement says.

Except for this fighting along the eastern end of the battle front there is little activity, the German counterattacks apparently having halted effectually the forward movement which the allies attempted last month. A few unimportant gains are chronicled in the French official statement, which also says that an attempt to capture a village in the Meuse country failed.

Germans Again Advance.

Violent fighting is in progress along the eastern battle front, leading at points to desperate hand-to-hand encounters. An official Russian statement shows that, after capturing Bolimow, the Germans attempted to push on to the northeast, in the direction of Warsaw, about 30 miles away. This movement marked the renewal of the German offensive toward the Polish capital, after a period of comparative inactivity, but their advance in this direction is said to have been realized with large losses.

A remarkable night battle on the bank of the Bzura river is described in the Russian communication, which says that German forces were permitted to cross the river unmolested and then were attacked with bayonets, with the firing of a shot. It is asserted that several hundred Germans were killed and the remainder surrendered.

Turks Worry Russians.

The activities of the Turks in the Caucasus seem to be assuming an increasing importance, judging from the attention the Petrograd official communications are devoting to this region. Although not admitting that the Turks have been victorious, it is conceded that they are fighting with great valor and stubbornness in the vicinity of the fortified town of Sari Kamysh. The Turks claim to have taken this position. Russia, however, does not admit this, and says the Turks have suffered enormous losses.

Comparing the Turkish and the Russian statements it would seem that the Turks, at the present time, are making some headway, although both sides are losing heavily as their troops flounder and fight through the deep snow and in the bitter cold of these high altitudes.

RUSH KAISER HOME ON SPECIAL

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—A Maestricht dispatch reports that Emperor William has suffered a relapse as a result of exposure, in a visit to a point on the Flanders battle front and that he is being rushed back to Berlin on the imperial train. It states that all military trains were sidetracked to give the emperor's special the right of way and that all traffic between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle was held up for 10 hours.

COMMUTES DIETZ'S TERM

Governor McGovern Limits Sentence to 20 Years.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 31.—The life term of John F. Dietz, the outlaw of Cameron Dam, convicted in 1911 of murdering Oscar Harp, a deputy sheriff of Sawyer county, was commuted to 20 years today by Governor McGovern. Under the parole law, Dietz may now be released in four years. Petitions have been coming from every state asking for his pardon.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 431-A Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

FREE! CATARRH CURE
1000 TREATMENTS GIVEN AWAY

If you suffer with **catarrh** of **the nose, throat, head, ears, tonsils or stomach—asthma, cold in the head,** by all means send for a **free** trial treatment of this wonderful cure. Here is **your opportunity** to be well, strong and free from those disgusting habits of coughing, hawking and spitting—just for the asking.

This remedy is **free from all habit-forming drugs,** and is the **only successful** remedy that can drive this disease from your system. Send a postal card or letter **now, today** and receive **your free treatment** postpaid.

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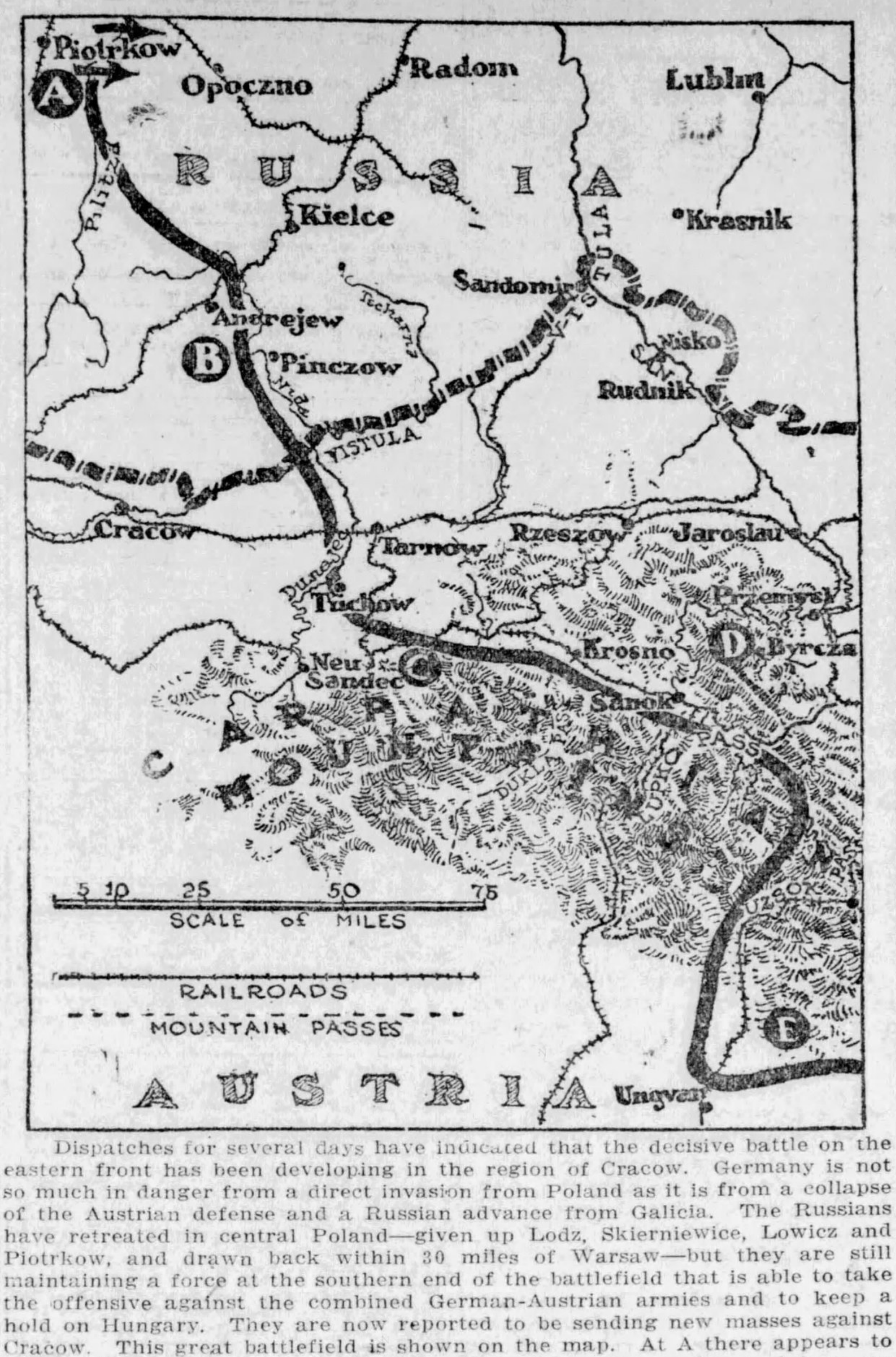
Russian Attack Near Cracow Important Strategic Movement



Dispatches for several days have indicated that the decisive battle on the eastern front has been developing in the region of Cracow. Germany is not so much in danger from a direct invasion from Poland as it is from a collapse of the Austrian defense and a Russian advance from Galicia. The Russians have retreated in central Poland—given up Lodz, Skierniewice, Lowicz and Piotrkow, and drawn back within 30 miles of Warsaw—but they are still maintaining a force at the southern end of the battlefield that is able to take the offensive against the combined German-Austrian armies and to keep a hold on Hungary. They are now reported to be sending new masses against Cracow. This great battlefield is shown on the map. At A there appears to be a gap between the northern and southern Russian armies, and here, so Petrograd dispatches say, German cavalry in strong force is trying to pevent the Russians from completing a line that will run along the Pilica river. At B the Germans and Austrians have launched an attack along the Nida river, trying to get to Kielce, but have been driven back after once crossing that stream. At C is the front of the German-Austrian advance, which came from West Cracow and the Carpathians and drove the Russians back almost to the railroad running from Lemberg to Cracow through Tanow. D shows where the Przemsyl garrison attempted to break out and form a junction with the Austrians who had come through the Carpathians to relieve it. In the district shown at E the Russians have gained a strong foothold in the southern foothills of the Carpathians.

Golden Rule Man Won't Take Order for Shrapnel Steel

New York, Dec. 31.—An order for $2,000,000 worth of shrapnel, to be used in the war in Europe, has been rejected by the Commonwealth Steel Co. of Granite City, Ill., it was learned today, because H. Howard, president of the organization, believes warfare should not be recognized.

Mr. Howard, who lives in St. Louis, is a Christian Scientist, and is known all over the country as "The Golden Rule Steel Man," because he tried to run his plant in accordance with the Golden Rule by sharing profits with the employes, is stopping at the Biltmore hotel with his wife and son, Thorne.

Although he talked freely of the trouble in Europe, he frowned at the report about the $2,000,000 shrapnel order, and then said, with blazing eyes:

"Why, our company would not accept an order for $15,000,000,000 worth of shrapnel. Would it be a laudable thing to make these shells and then send them away so that men might murder one another with them? No, a thousand times no.

"The war itself is a bitter shame. It is something that does not belong in the general scheme of enlightened humanity. If men would only think in unison and think purely and strongly for the abolition of this war, it would stop. There should be a general movement in the United States in this direction.

Peace meetings recently held in the churches here were a fine thing. I tell you, the secret of life is at our very doors and we do not realize it. What is that secret? It is that there is nothing but good in all the world. It is something that may be successfully applied in business, in religious life and to end this horrible warfare."

ARIZONA DRY HEREAFTER

Drastic Prohibition Law Goes Into Effect.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 31.—Arizona's constitutional prohibition amendment, characterized as the most drastic in the country, will go into effect at midnight tonight. More than 300 saloons and 10 wholesale liquor establishments will go out of business. One brewery also will close and the only remaining one will manufacture "two per cent," or "near beer."

Many of the saloons affected are located in cities and towns on the border. These will merely move across the street into Mexico, where they have already prepared quarters.

RODEHEAVER SETTLES CASE

Sunday's Aide Said to Have Paid Girl $10,000.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31. — Homer A. Rodeheaver, the evangelistic singer, announced here today that he had settled for a money consideration the $50,000 breach of promise action brought against him by Miss Georgia Jay, a Chicago stenographer. Mr. Rodeheaver refused to give the amount paid in the settlement, but it was said to be $10,000. Miss Jay secured a verdict of $20,000 against Rodeheaver several months ago, but the court set aside the verdict, on the ground that it was excessive.

WOMAN DIES AT 106

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Honore Kissane Foley is dead here, aged 106.

Plenty of bacon, fresh eggs and potatoes, and keeping out of doors as much as possible, was the family legend by which long life might be attained.

WILSON MAY NOT SEEK NOMINATION

President Has Intimated As Much to Close Personal Friends.

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Wilson may not be a candidate for renomination.

His closest friends in the administration concede this. They do not know definitely what is in the President's mind, but they would not be surprised at an announcement from him soon, either that he is independent of the nomination for 1916, and indifferent to the action of the convention, and will not accept a nomination unless it comes to him unanimously, or that he is out of it altogether.

President Wilson has given some of his closest friends the intimation that he will not accept another nomination. The forthcoming speech at Indianapolis is being looked to with keenest interest, even apprehension, by some of the President's friends, who hope he will make a renunciation, but who would not be surprised if he did. President Wilson is said to be disappointed over the way the country received his administration, as evidenced by the result of the last election. He is particularly disappointed at the revival of the reactionaries. He is disgusted, it is said, by the Clark boom, which has obtruded itself on his horizon. Added to all this is the domestic sorrow he has had and his own poor health, which his friends recognize and concede. If he should get out of the race, Bryan, Speaker Clark and Secretary McAdoo would get in at once. McAdoo's ambitions are no secret. He seems to think that his activity in coming to the aid of the south in the financial emergency has made him popular in that section, it is said, and with this as a nucleus he believes he can make headway for the nomination. Leading Democrats in congress say that if Wilson gets out of the fight the Democrats might as well shut up shop for 1916.

Represents Whole State in Congress

REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD SUTHERLAND

Howard Sutherland, representative-at-large from West Virginia, is one of the Republican congressmen who will remain in office for the next two years in the face of a close political fight in his home district. He was re-elected in November by 8,214 plurality over his Democratic opponent. Congressman Sutherland lives at Elkins, W. Va.

WHAT U. S. SHOULD DO ABOUT WAR

Representatives of Belligerent Nations Express Their Views.

New York, Jan. 2.—Representatives of four countries engaged in the European war contribute to a current issue of World's Work. They gave views on how the United States, as a neutral nation, can be of the most service to humanity. The statements which follow embrace the personal views of Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs of Great Britain; Count Okuma, premier of Japan, and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, chancellor of the German empire, and the official Austrian view, submitted by Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States.

British View.

Sir Edward Grey—"If the World's Work wants a contribution to its central idea of inquiring how the United States may best serve the interests of civilization at this period of change and re-definition; how best their immunity may be used: and what is their opportunity, not only selfishly, but altruistically, the only thing I can say is that a great nation standing outside this European conflict should use what influence it can on the side of right and against wrong. Perhaps I may explain how impossible it is for members of a government who believe that they are fighting for the independence of their country, and that all they care for and believe is at stake, to do anything except plead the cause of that country and to ask for sympathy."

What Japanese Says.

Count Okuma—"While it would be both unwise and premature to express at this time any opinion as to where and how the present war should be or will be terminated and peace restored, I feel certain and, therefore, safe to say that the experiences of this titanic struggle will bring most forcibly home to us all a sense of the weighty burdens and the horrible waste of war. There and then will be an opportunity for an impartial wise counsel to prevail. I mean the counsel for a reduction of armament among peoples of different races and creeds, with consequent adherence on the part of all nations, to the principle of reciprocal freedom and equality in their intercourse with each other. As long as nations of the world live in armed peace, and as long as they permit their peoples to be ruled by social animosities or national prejudices, there can be no real peace, and the world will have to suffer forever.

"But who is to be the one that shall give such an impartial counsel and have it listened to? To me it looks as if by providence the United States is kept apart from the present momentous struggle. I sincerely hope she will remain so throughout it."

German Officer's Statement.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg — "I have been asked by the editor of the World's Work to give an answer to the question how the United States could best make its neutrality serviceable for the purpose of helping the cause of humanity during the present terrible war. The answer seems obvious.

"The people of the United States will best serve the cause of peace and humanity by being not only neutral according to the letter of President Wilson's proclamation, but also impartial in the spirit of his further utterances. This is the only way to gain the confidence of the whole world, and without this confidence the United States cannot hope to render the important services to the cause of humanity which it wishes to render.

"Germany hopes that peace will come soon. After the great sacrifices which the German nation has brought, with an unanimity and devotion without parallel in history, no peace can, however, be acceptable which does not guarantee Germany against a second attack from its present enemies. Germany does not wish to dominate the world, or, like British navalism, to 'rule the waves.' All it wants is equal opportunity, open-door politics, and open commerce throughout the world. Least of all, does Germany desire to seek expansion on the American continent. This, however, has been said so often officially by the imperial government, that I need hardly repeat it here."

This From Austria.

Official Austrian View — "When, after the dreadful slaughter of hundreds of thousands, doubtless signs of lassitude, a slackening of the fiery, warlike spirit amongst the nations in arms will be perceptible, the moment will have come for President Wilson to propose once more his mediation offer to the belligerent powers. He is then warranted, in the name of all neutral powers suffering severely through the war, to exercise strong moral pressure upon the governments of the powers at war, which might be more ambitious and determined to prolong the struggle than the people themselves.

"On which side ought this pressure to be brought to bear? I do not hesitate one moment to state most emphatically that the duty of the United States will be to stand up, during the mediation, for the weaker part, to prevent the effort of the victorious powers—whoever they may be—from entirely crushing the opposed group, to strive streriuously for the maintenance of the balance of power. For thus alone can be obtained a lasting peace, instead of an armistice, with the threat of a new terrible conflagration."

BRITISH HAVE LOST 54 MERCHANT SHIPS

London, Dec. 31.—During the first four months of the war, 54 British foreign-going ships, valued at $11,400,000, with a cargo worth $18,800,000, were captured or destroyed by the enemy. These are the official figures of the Liverpool and London war risks insurance association. According to these figures, the losses for four months were 1.23 per cent of the total number of vessels, 1.49 per cent of their total value, and 0.94 per cent of the total value of cargoes carried.

This would indicate that vessels could be insured at a rate of 0.37 per cent monthly, and their cargoes at a rate of 0.94 per cent. The rates fixed by the government at the beginning of war were .72 for vessels and 1.24 for cargoes. This shows a snug margin of profit for underwriters.

QUICK RELIEF FOR PILES
Send postal with name and address for **FREE** sample tube of **Dr. Pettit's Quick-Acting Pile Remedy.** Sample will help you. Positive relief, lasting results. **HOWARD BROS. CHEMICAL CO., Dept. A, Buffalo, N. Y.**

DRYS SEE BRIGHT YEAR

Wheeler Says Fight Is to Be Kept Up in Ohio.

Columbus, Dec. 31.—Dry leaders in Ohio profess to be optimistic over the outcome of the wet and dry fight to be waged in Ohio and in the nation in 1915. Notable as were the advances made against the liquor interests during 1914, when Virginia, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Colorado all became dry, making 14 states in all, Wayne B. Wheeler, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, predicts even greater victories next year.

"Wyoming and Montana are circulating petitions and planning to force a vote for state-wide prohibition in 1915," he said.

"Alabama will have before its legislature the proposition of returning to the dry column, with every prospect of an affirmative action. Experience in that state with the saloons, after having been without for several years, has created a great revulsion of feeling on the part of the public.

"Members of all three political parties in Idaho are pledged to enact state prohibition, and a dry victory is assured as soon as the legislature convenes.

"In South Carolina a movement is under way to vote the state dry by legislative enactment.

"Arkansas probably will take its first test vote on the wet and dry question.

"Preliminary steps will be taken in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. In each of these states it requires two years to submit an amendment to the constitution and the final decision cannot be reached until 1916, although the preliminary work will be in progress during the entire year of 1915.

"In Ohio the question will never be lost sight of for a moment. Statewide prohibition and the repeal of the home rule amendment will be the issue submitted to the people.

"The state convention will be held at Columbus February 1 and 2. During the spring months state conventions will be held in 15 other states. Nation-wide prohibition will be endorsed everywhere. The National Anti-Saloon league convention will be held in Atlantic City in July. Immediately following the international alcoholic convention will be held at the same place with delegates attending from many of the European countries. Both the Ohio legislature and the federal congress will be asked to pass further measures for the protection of the people against the saloons."

Portugal in War on Side of Allies

Lisbon, Jan. 5.—Portugal has entered the war on the side of the allies. Official announcement was made today that Portuguese troops had been engaged with German soldiers in Angola, Western Africa.

The announcement was made at a meeting of the senators and the Portuguese premier, who stated that 4,700 more soldiers had been concentrated at Angola, for the campaign against the German forces.

The result of the first engagement between the Germans and Portuguese was not made known.

BRITISH REOCCUPY POST ON WALFISH BAY

London, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Co., from Capetown, says that Walfish Bay, on the southwest coast of Africa, was reoccupied Christmas day, without opposition, by a strong British force.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 4.—There was a wild opening in prices of wheat today. Cables from Liverpool reported spot wheat 1 1-2d higher. Wheat in Paris likewise was strong to 1-2c higher. The strength was due mainly to the unsatisfactory conditions in Argentina and in Russia. Holders still are inclined to seek higher prices. Bids sent from millers and brokers to the country over Saturday were unavailing. Cash wheat advanced 1 3-4c to $1.30 3-4. May wheat opened up a like amount to $1.34 7-8.

TOLEDO.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 4.	Close Jan. 2.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.30¾	1.33¼	1.30¾	1.33	1.29½
May	1.34⅞	1.37¼	1.34⅞	1.37	1.33⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	72¼	70¾
May	76½	77⅝	76½	77⅝	75⅞
July	77½	78½	77½	78½	71
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	53½	52½
May	56¾	57⅛	56¾	57⅛	56½
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.60	....	....	9.60	9.60
Jan.	9.60	....	....	9.60	9.60
Feb.	9.65	....	....	9.65	9.65
March	9.72½	....	....	9.70	9.70
Oct.	8.50	....	....	8.50	8.50
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	1.12½	1.11½
Alsike—					
Prime	9.35	....	....	9.35	9.35
March	9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Timothy—					
Prime	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.42½
March	3.57½	....	....	3.57½	3.50
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	1.32¾	1.34¾	1.32	1.34½	1.31
July	1.20¾	1.22⅛	1.20¼	1.22	1.19¼
Corn—					
May	74¾	75⅛	74¼	75¾	73⅞
July	75⅞	76¼	75⅝	76⅝	75⅛
Oats—					
May	54⅞	55¼	54⅜	55	54¾
July	52⅜	53⅛	52¼	53⅛	51⅞
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan.	18.57	18.60	18.45	18.60	18.65
May	19.17	19.27	19.12	19.22	19.25
Lard—					
Jan.	10.50	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.55
May	10.75	10.95	10.72	10.92	10.80
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.12	10.15	10.12	10.15	10.17
May	10.45	10.57	10.45	10.45	10.55
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.30⅝	1.27
July	....	....	....	1.30⅞	1.27⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.32⅝	1.29⅛

Toledo Produce.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 35@35½c; solid pack, 34½@35c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; prints, prime, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15¼c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh candled, 34c; fancy, fresh, 40c; candled storage, 27c; fancy storage, 29c.

Vegetables.

Home-grown onions, yellow, $1.50 per 100-lb. bag; white, $1.75 bu.; red, $1.50.

Spanish onions, $1.60 case.

Home-grown cabbage, $10@12 ton.

Celery—Michigan, 25@40c dozen.

Cucumbers—$1.50@1.65 dozen.

Tomatoes—10-lb. baskets, $1.50.

Lettuce—Leaf, home-grown, 6c lb.; Iceberg head lettuce, $3 case; southern, $1.50@2.00 per hamper.

Potatoes—Michigan, $1.25 per bag; home-grown, 40c bu.

New Florida Wax Beans—$7.00 per hamper.

Florida Tomatoes—$5.00 per case.

Egg Plant—$1.50 dozen.

French Endive—40c lb.

Cauliflower—$2.50 dozen.

Parsley—Dozen, 17c; large parsley, doz., 60c.

Radishes—Hothouse, round, 25c per dozen.

Green Onions—8@10c per dozen.

Carrots—50@60c bu.

Endive—30c dozen.

Beets—50@60c bushel.

Turnips—½c per pound.

Green Beans—$4.50 per hamper.

Parsnips—$1.50 100 lbs.

Mushrooms—$1.75 4-lb. basket.

French Artichokes—$3.00 dozen.

Brussels Sprouts—18@20c quart.

Florida Mangoes—$3.50 case.

Spinach—Texas, $1.75 per bu.

Fruits.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Casabo Melons—$2.75 crate.

California Navels—$2.25@2.50 box.

Florida Oranges—$1.75@2.50 box.

California Lemons—$3.00@3.50.

Limes—$1.25 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.25@2.50 per box.

Malaga Grapes—$3.50@6.00 a barrel.

New Cranberries—$4.50@6.00 bbl.

Pineapples—Cuban, $3.75 case.

Apples—Kings and Spys, $2.50@2.75 bbl.; Baldwins, $2.25@2.50 bbl.; York Imperials, $2.25@3.00; Street's Red, $1.50@2.75 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg apples and Romo Beauties, $1.75@2.00 per box.

Cumquats—20c quart.

Tangarines—$3.75@4.00 box.

Nuts.

English walnuts, soft shelled, lb., 20c; Italian walnuts, 16@18c lb.; almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 18c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; new chestnuts, @10c; cocoanuts, $5.00@5.50 per bag.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Miscellaneous.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 36 packages.

California Figs—90c 12-lb. box; stewing figs, 6½@7c; Turkish figs, 15@20c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c.

Navy Beans—$3.00 per bu.

Red Kidney Beans—Bu., $3.15@3.25.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 9c; heavy and rough, 8½c.

Calves—11@12c.

Fowls—Live, 12@13c; young chickens, 13c; old hens, 12c; dressed, 15c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c; dressed, 22@23c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime sheep, 8@10c; spring lambs, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@14c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@11c.

Heifers—10@13c.

Bulls—10@12c.

Rabbits—$2.00@2.25 dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11½c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—20½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $20.00; clear mess, $20.50; shoulder butt pork, $20.00; smoked hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 15c.

Fresh pork sausage, 12½c; bologna, 13½c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13½c; outside dried beef, 19c; inside, 25½c; knuckles, 27c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore standards, $1.05 per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.35; Connecticut, mediums, $1.50; extra size, Connecticut, $2; New York Counts, $1.75; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rockaways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 85c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 14c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; perch, 6c; mullet, 4c; dressed bullheads, 13c; whitefish, 12c; carp, No. 1, 4½c; white bass, 6c; grey bass, 3c; salmon, 10c; halibut, 11c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, new, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $13.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.00.

Oats—44@45c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring patents, per bbl., $6.50@7.00; winter patents, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; family flour, $5.50@6.00 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $25.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@30.00; white middlings, $30.00@32.00; coarse meal, $1.75@1.90 per cwt.; chop feed, $30.00@32.00; old process oil meal, $37.00@39.00.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@34.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 48@50c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 75@90c; ear corn, 75@90c per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat flour, $3.00@4.00 per cwt.; buckwheat grain $1.40@1.50 per cwt.

Cornmeal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.50; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; bulls, 11c; green calf, No. 1, 19c; No. 2, 17½c; kip, 16c; No. 2 kip, 15c; cured hides, No. 1, 14½c; No. 2, 13½c; sheep pelts, 75c@$1.00; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 62,000; weak; bulk, $7.05@7.25; light, $6.85@7.25; mixed, $6.90@7.30; heavy, $6.85@7.30; rough, $6.85@7.00; pigs, $5.25@7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 24,000; weak; native steers, $5.50@9.75; western, $4.90@7.65; cows and heifers, $2.90@8.00; calves, $7.25@9.75. Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; slow; sheep, $5.75@6.65; yearlings, $6.80@7.75; lambs, $6.75@8.65.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100; market 10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market lower; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $7.20@7.30; mediums and yorkers, $7.35@7.40; pigs, $7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; market strong; top sheep, $6.00; top lambs, $9.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; market higher; top, $11.50.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Butter, steady; creameries, 24@34c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 4,245 cases; at mark, cases included, 25@34c; ordinary firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 34@35c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 40 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin red, 35@40c; do., white, 35@45c. Poultry, alive, higher; springs, 13@13½c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 13@14c.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 4.—Flour, steady. Wheat, futures without transactions. Pork, steady; mess, $19.50@20.50; family, $22.00@25.00; short clear, $20.00@23.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $21.00@23.00; family, $24.00@25.00. Lard, firm; middle west, $10.70@10.80. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 50@60c. Hay, steady; prime, $1.15; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.00; No. 3, 95c; shipping, 75@85c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 31@32c; Central America, 29½@30c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter steady; receipts (3 days), 10,471 tubs; creamery, extras (92 score), 36c; creamery (higher scoring), 36½@37c; creamery, firsts, 32@35½c; seconds, 28@34c; process, extras, 26@27c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 23c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21½@22c. Cheese steady; receipts (3 days), 3,600 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, 15¾@16c; do. average fancy, 15¼@15½c; do. fresh, specials, 15c; do average fancy, 14½@14¾c; skims, 3½@13½c. Eggs steady; receipts (3 days), 9,406 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 41@42c; extra firsts, 40c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 34@37c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, 47@49c; do. gathered whites, 37@47c; do. hennery browns, 43@44c; do. gathered, browns and mixed colors, 37@42c. Live poultry steady; western chickens, 14@14½c; fowls, 14½@15½c; dressed quiet; western roasting chickens, 14@17½c; fresh fowls, 12½@17c; turkeys, 12@20c.

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 4.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 8.00c; May, 8.20c; July, 8.41c; October, $8.62c; December, 8.74c.

The cotton market made new high ground for the movement at the opening today, and business was active with the realizing of other longs well taken by fresh buying inspired by the firmness of Liverpool and the firm showing of the southern spot markets Saturday. First prices here were 7 to 10 points higher, with July contracts selling at 8.41c or fully a cent a pound above the low level of last month, and while there were slight reactions after the call as a result of active profit taking prices soon rallied and ruled at practically the best point toward the end of the first hour. Liverpool was 10½ to 11 points higher when due to come only 5 to 6 points higher, and the advance there was attributed to a more active spot demand.

The market showed continued firmness during the late forenoon, with active months selling 15 to 18 points higher. Trading became somewhat less active at this level and there were reactions of three or four points shortly after midday as a result of realizing and some scattered selling for a reaction.

Cotton futures closed firm; January, 7.95c; March, 8.12c; May, 8.31c; July, 8.49c; October, 8.73c; December, 8.87c.

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And send to Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB2, Jackson, Mich. Return mail will bring you **This Book and My $1.00 Drafts to Try Free** as explained below.

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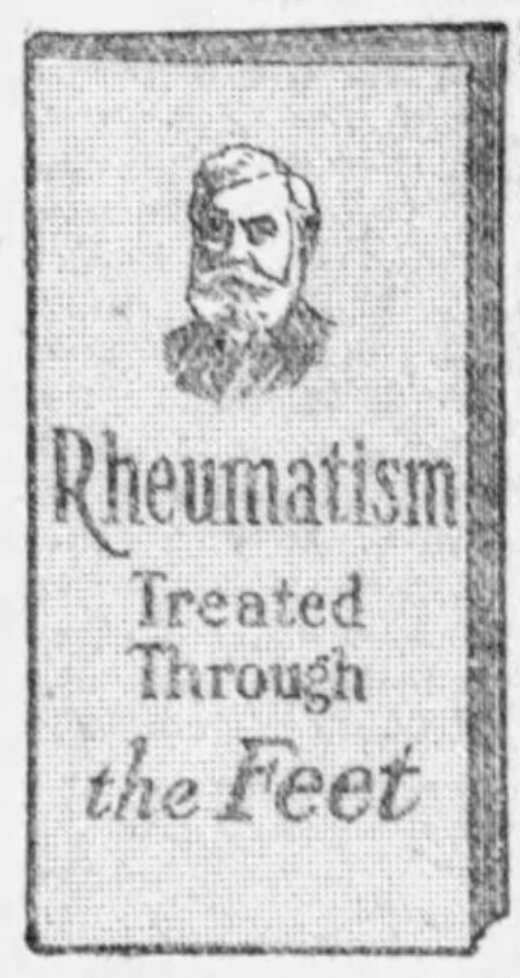


Send Today for this FREE BOOK

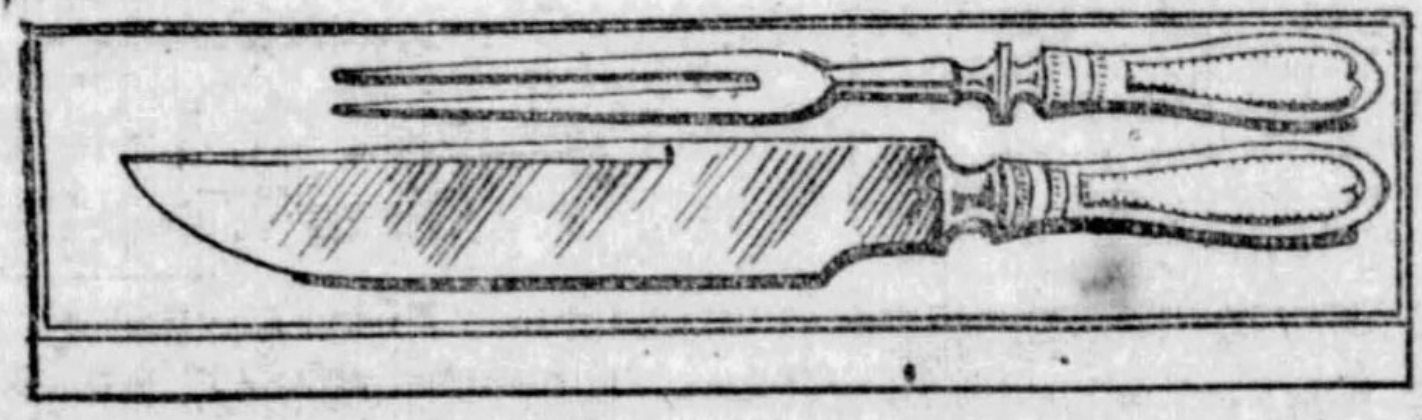
Tells how to get rid of Rheumatism, no matter where located or how severe, without Medicine. My method has created such a sensation all over the world by its extraordinary simplicity, as well as by its certainty to bring prompt and permanent relief, that every sufferer should learn about it at once. Men and women in every civilized country and in every climate are writing me that my Drafts have cured them, some after 30 and 40 years' suffering —a whole lifetime of pain—cured even after the most expensive treatments and baths had failed. No matter what your age, nor where or how severe the pain, I take all risk of failure and send you the drafts right along with my Book, without a cent in advance—**To Try Free.**

Then, after trying my Drafts, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send me One Dollar. If notkeep your **money.** You decide and I take your word. Send above coupon TODAY and get **My Drafts and My Illustrated Book,** by return mail prepaid. Address **Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB2, Jackson, Michigan.** Send no money—just the coupon.

TRADE MARK
DYER

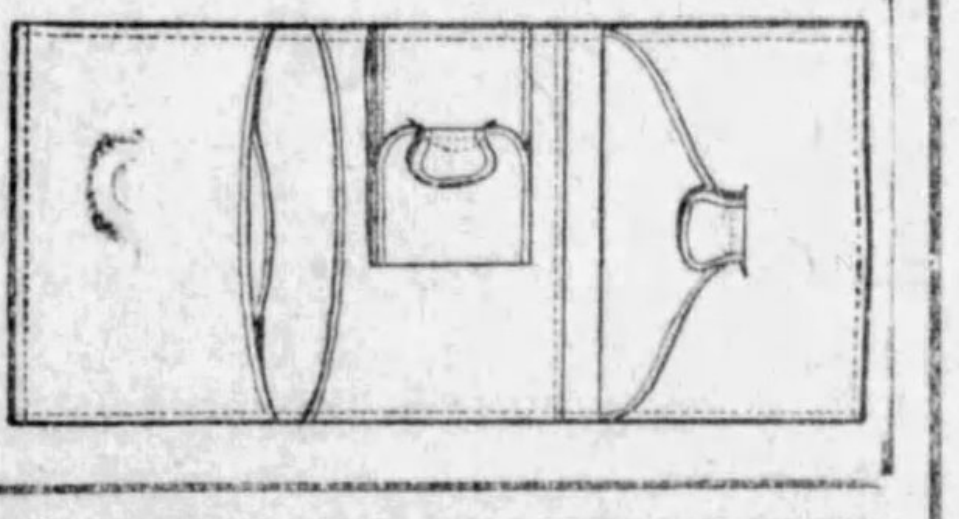
CLEARANCE SALE
PRICES CUT TO LOWEST MARGIN
On The Weekly Blade Premiums

FINE CARVING SET WITH GERMAN SILVER HANDLES AND BEST STEEL BLADE, $1.50 VALUE 57c Postpaid



REAL LEATHER BILL FOLD—BIG VALUE..... 38c Postpaid.

Has compartments for bills, change, cards, memorand and stamp.

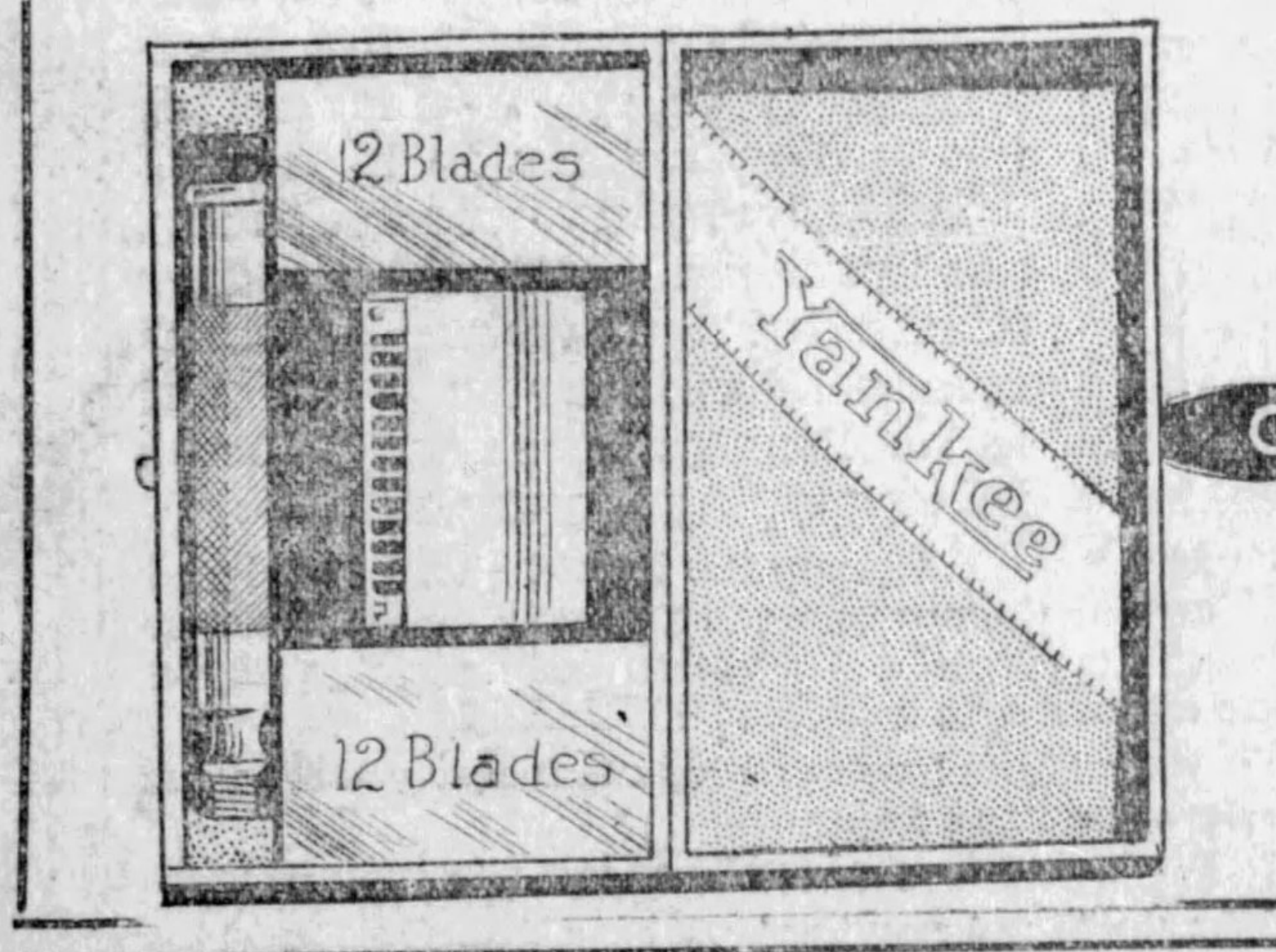


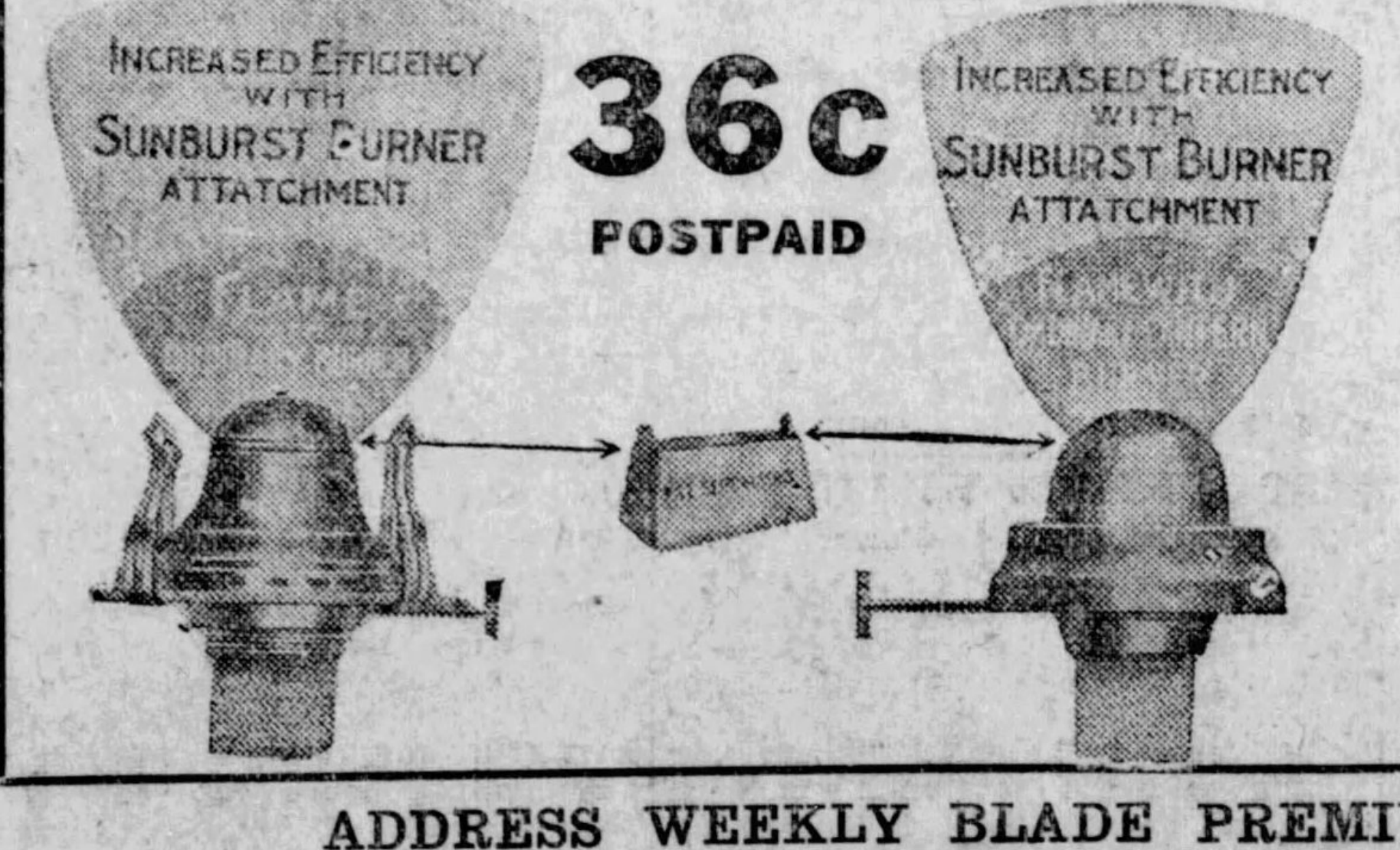
OBJECT OF SALE

In taking inventory of our stock of premiums, we find that a few of each of the articles listed here remain on hand—so in order to clean them out for new and hitherto unoffered premiums, we are making special reductions. Now the prices are far below those possible to retail stores. Order now—first come, first served.

GENUINE BAVARIAN CHINA TEA SET—VALUE $1.75 retail. Three pieces, decorated with colored rosebuds. Tea pot holds seven cups, pitcher and sugar bowl. proportionately big.............................. 56c
Receiver pays the express charges, which are small.

Genuine "YANKEE" Safety Razor
With 12 blades, in neat plush-lined case. Fine value at this cut price.......... $1.20 Postpaid




INCREASED EFFICIENCY WITH SUNBURST BURNER ATTACHMENT
INCREASED EFFICIENCY WITH SUNBURST BURNER ATTACHMENT

36c POSTPAID

Set of "Sun Burst Burners"

One large lamp burner and a large lantern burner. Each has exclusive patent draft and damper attachment which transforms the weak reddish flame of the ordinary kerosene lamp or lantern burner into a WHITE DAZZLING LIGHT THREE TIMES MORE POWERFUL AND CLEAR. It generates a gas, makes absolute perfect combustion and is free from all smoke or odors when turned either high or low. These burners are simple in construction, very durable and have no complicated parts to get out of order. It means your one ordinary lamp or lantern will do the work and give the light of three.

ADDRESS WEEKLY BLADE PREMIUM DEPARTMENT, TOLEDO, OHIO

GERMANS AGAIN TAKE OFFENSIVE

French Report Tells of Attacks All Along Western Battle Front.

London, Jan. 2.—Germany apparently has taken the offensive in the western battlefields. That is indicated in the official statement given out by the French war office today. The French statement speaks of a series of night attacks against the allies along the entire front.

It appears, though, that the German onslaughts are not of great force. The assertion is made that all were repulsed with ease.

Austria in Hard Straits.

German successes are claimed by Berlin in the Argonne forest, in the Bois Brules and to the southwest of Saarburg, while violent attacks by the French to the north of the fortress of Verdun are said to have been repulsed. French reports of progress in the Alsatian village of Steinbach are denied by the Germans.

Meanwhile word from Petrograd tells of four separate invasions of eastern Hungary by the victorious Russians. The situation in that section from the standpoint of the Teuton allies appears to be worse than at any time yet.

Heavy troops movements are under way on the border of East Prussia and Poland. It is reported that six German army corps are being drawn from the western front to repel a possible attempt of the Russians to cut the lines of communication between Lowicz and Thorn.

Reports from Belgium apparently confirm this. Those reports coming from Amsterdam tell of the movement eastward through Belgium of German troops to the number of approximately 200,000.

Constantinople Faltering?

An Athens dispatch says the sultan and his court are preparing to leave Constantinople, fearing the early fall of the capital.

Various reports concerning the condition of Emperor William's throat are again in circulation. According to one version, the emperor must soon return to Berlin to undergo an operation.

With full knowledge that vast numbers of men are now being trained in England, Germany, it is recognized here, must be preparing to meet their entry into the war. It is agreed that much depends upon the quality of the new formations on both sides. The English view is that Britain's new troops will be the cream of the country, while Germany, having sent in her finest forces at the outset, must depend for reinforcements upon those less fit physically.

ALLOWED SHIP TO PASS

British Pay Respect to American Diplomat Abroad.

London, Jan. 2.—Through consideration for Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American minister to the Netherlands, the British government permitted the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, on which Dr. Van Dyke was a passenger during its last voyage from New York to Rotterdam, to proceed without being searched, notwithstanding suspicious circumstances.

The British consul general at Rotterdam subsequently discovered that five members of the crew were Germans, who worked their way over and then proceeded into Germany.

It is said here there were also among the passengers several other German reservists, with false passports from neutral European countries, and that they went from Rotterdam to Germany.

BIG STEAMER SINKS

Flamborough, Eng., Dec. 31.—A big steamer was sunk by a mine in the North sea off Flamborough Head today.

21 JEWELED 20 YEAR SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH $5.95

Guaranteed genuine 21 ruby jeweled watch, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, latest Railroad model, adjusted to 3 positions, also heat and cold, patent regulator, exposed winding wheel, double sunk white enamel dial, heavy spade hands. Elegantly engraved gold filled case, either open face or hunting style. Movement stamped and guaranteed 21 Jewel, case stamped 20 year guarantee. Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Biggest bargain ever offered. Send your name and address and we will send this watch C.O.D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Order today, mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 10L CHICAGO, ILL.

The new Royal
Price $100
(In Canada $125)

"The Typewriter of Perfect Presswork"

THE flawless presswork of the new Royal Master-Model 10 carries the high-grade business message in as fine form as your thoughts themselves! Royal presswork reinforces the result-getting power of your business-letters—for it adds the forceful stamp of *quality* to every letter you sign.

Heretofore, you have been obliged to accept a standard of typewriting inferior to high-class printing, yet you would not accept poor printing. But with the new standard of "typewriter presswork" created by the *new Royal "10,"* it is no longer necessary to accept inferior typing in your office.

"The Type That Tells"

Pick up the letters you have signed to-day. Examine them—then see a sample of the faultless presswork of the *Royal!* On which kind of typing will you send your signature to represent YOURSELF?

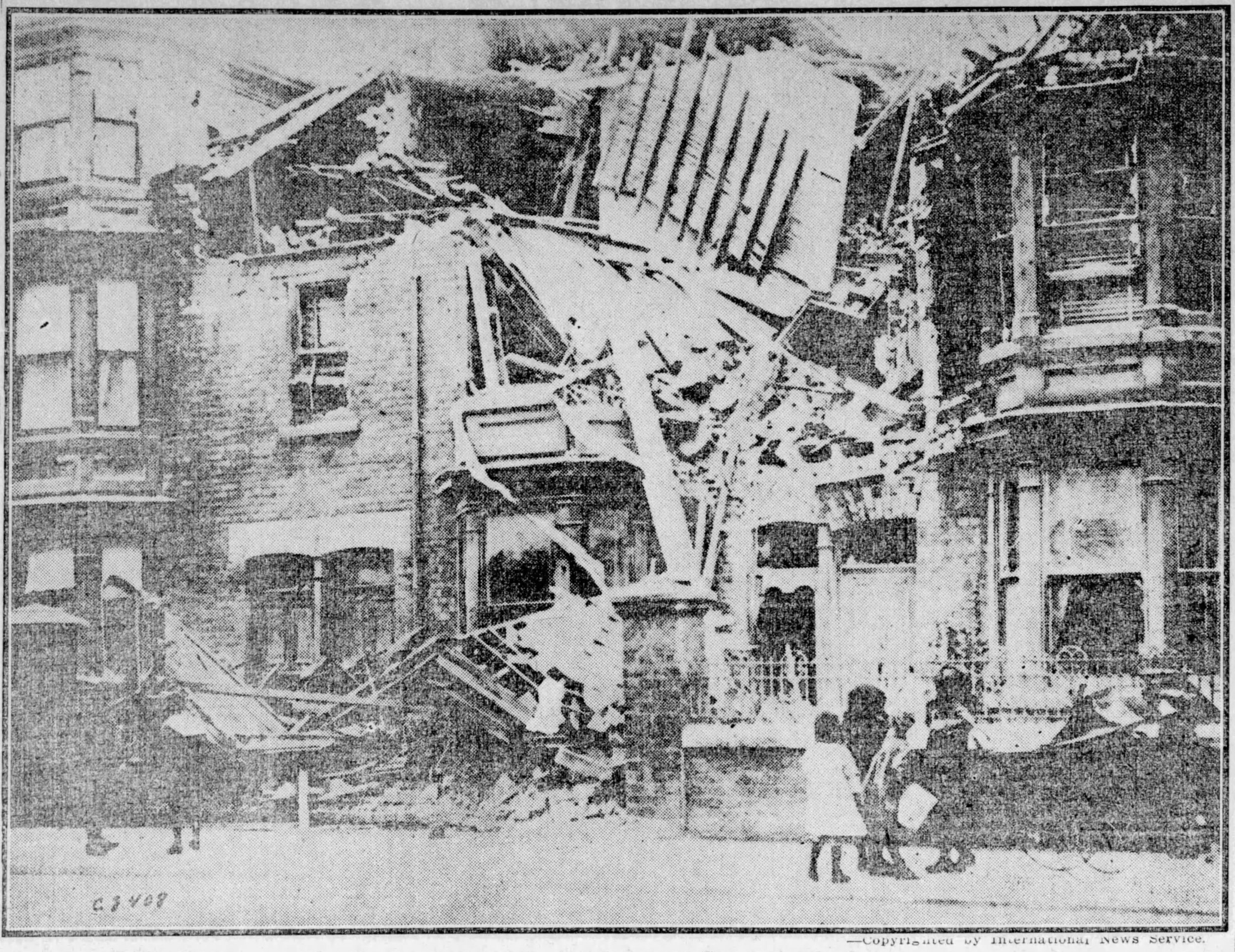
Which one will you trust to convey unmistakably to the world the character of your house?

Get the Facts!

Send for the "Royal man" and ask for a DEMONSTRATION. Investigate the new *master-machine* that takes the "grind" out of typewriting. Or write us direct for our new brochure, "*BETTER SERVICE*," and book of facts on Touch-Typing—with a handsome Color-Photograph of the new *ROYAL MODEL 10*—all sent free to typewriter users. "Write now—right now!"

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.
620 Prospect Ave., S. E. CLEVELAND OHIO

ANOTHER RELIC OF THE GERMAN RAID ON HARTLEPOOL, ENG.



—Copyrighted by International News Service.

Houses on Cleveland street, East Hartlepool, England, after the recent German bombardment.

PRESIDENT OPENS THE EXPOSITION

Wilson, at Washington, Sends Flash for Formal Beginning.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 1.—Three thousand miles away, President Wilson, at Washington, touched an electric button that opened at midnight the Panama-California Exposition. It will remain open here until January 1, 1916.

William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, represented President Wilson at the opening celebration.

As the personal representative of King Alfonso of Spain, there was present Count Del Valle de Salazar, and with him were the legates of other foreign powers.

Fireworks and illuminations signaled the opening of the gates early yesterday evening, and for three hours there was opportunity to explore the new city of old Spain which has risen on the Mesa above the Harbor of the Sun.

Gates Are Opened.

At 11:30 p. m. the formal ceremony of throwing wide the gates to the world began. Lyman J. Gage, of San Diego, former secretary of the treasury, introduced Colonel D. C. Collier, former president of the exposition. After describing the inception of the exposition, Colonel Collier made way for President G. Aubrey Davidson, to whom were delivered the plans, the keys, and finally the exposition itself.

At midnight the exercises ended, and the flash of an electrical spark in the White House carried over the wires President Wilson's announcement.

McAdoo Represents President.

Dedicatory ceremonies were planned to be held on the exposition grounds this morning. In behalf of President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo was on the program to deliver an address. Other speeches were to be by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, in behalf of the nations of the Americas; by Count de Salazar, on behalf of King Alfonso of Spain; by the representatives of other foreign powers, and by the governors of California and other western states.

KATE BARNARD IS THROUGH

Oklahoma Woman Did Prison Reform Work.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 31.—"I feel I should have a broader field," says Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma's famous state offical, whose terms ends tomorrow. As commissioner of charities and corrections and part author of the Oklahoma state constitution, no woman has ever before had such large influence in an American state.

The part of Miss Barnard's work that has brought her into contact with public service more intimately than any other has been her labors in prison reform. While she declines to be called the author of the honor system in prison work, she admits she has advocated the system and talked its merits long before its appearance in any prison, and that she was the first to introduce it. She investigated the prison system of Kansas some years ago and effected reforms there. She fought for the advanced education law through the legislature. She secured the passage of a bill providing for a public defender. She won, appointed the man for the job, and his record attracted other states to the idea.

With reference to the education law, she said recently: "I think there is nothing quite so radical in force anywhere. We find it satisfactory to a remarkable degree, for it is a phase of the compulsory education idea that is perhaps a trifle more advanced than you will find elsewhere. We have recognized that there are instances when family conditions arise that make the earnings of a child a vital family factor, and to ride ruthlessly over those is by no means in line with justice. If a widowed mother shall make affidavit that the earnings of her child constitute a vital portion of her livelihood, and that she finds it impossible to subsist in decency and comfort without it, her case is investigated, and the state makes a specific appropriation to compensate her for the loss of earning capacity while the child attends school. We have 4,561 children so educated.'

KRUPPS INCREASE CAPITAL

First Payment on Addition Is Due Thursday.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The first payment on the additional capital for the big Krupp gun works at Essen will be made tomorrow. As usual, the Krupp family will take up the new stock. The increase of capital is occasioned by the heavy demand for war material and big guns to meet the German emergency. The capital of the Krupp company was 75,000,000 marks, and is to be increased to 250,000,000 marks or $62,000,000, part of the new subscription to be paid in tomorrow. The directors also decreased the dividend this year from 14 to 12 per cent. They have assigned 3,000,000 marks toward the relief of soldiers' families, 2,000,000 marks to the employes' furlough fund and 1,000,000 marks to the employes' pension fund.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S ELDEST SON IS KILLED

Berlin, via The Hague and London, Jan. 2.—The Lokal Anzeiger says: It has learned that the oldest son of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, was killed in action in Poland, December 9. The statement published at the time that the young man had been wounded and made a prisoner is erroneous.

TAFT APPROVES WILSON NOTE

Washington, Jan. 2.—Former President Taft here today praised the American note to Great Britain on treatment of American ships. He said he had read the communication carefully, and believed it was "just right."

"Of course," he said, "I am not familiar with the facts upon which the note was based, but it impressed me as a proper and just communication. I think it was admirably drawn."

TAKE WAR POWER FROM PRESIDENT

Senator Owen Proposes to Introduce a Constitutional Amendment Soon.

Washington, Dec. 30.—A constitutional amendment taking away from the President of the United States the right to declare aggressive warfare and placing the right solely in the hands of the voters of the country will shortly be introduced in the senate by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, it was announced today.

The amendment will provide that whenever occasion for aggressive warfare henceforth shall seem to have arisen, the President shall call a special referendum election at which the voters throughout the United States shall declare for or against the beginning of war.

The wars which would be considered "aggressive" under Senator Owen's proposal would be such as the Spanish war or hostilities with Mexico. Defensive warfare, such as would include repulse of any attacks upon American possessions or American territory, still would be under the control of the President.

Senator Owen is introducing this resolution in the belief that such a precedent may be set by the United States as will lead to the assumption of control of the war making power by the mass of the people in the leading nations of Europe. Such a change, he believes, will remove the dangers of secret diplomacy and tend to hasten world-wide disarmament.

DENMARK SEIZES CONTRABAND

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 2.—A large cargo of copper which is said to have been shipped to Denmark by a German-American in an attempt to smuggle it through this country to Germany by means of a false bill of lading, was seized today by Danish authorities.

SAYS DIET CONTROLS SEX

Scientist Addresses Association of Advance Science.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—A wide range of subjects, including "The Craving for the Supernatural" and "American Economic and Social Problems Arising Out of the European War," were discussed at the numerous meetings of scientists held here in connection with the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

How sex is controlled by diet, and fatherless offspring produced in the rotifer, a lower organism, was described at a meeting of the American Society of Zoologists by Dr. David D. Whitney, of Wesleyan University.

Dr. Tom A. Williams, of Washington, who discussed "The Craving for the Supernatural" at a joint meeting of the American Psychological Association and the southern societies of Philosophy and Psychology, declared the condition which induces this craving may be a physical one, as an effect on the body juices or a microbial poisoning as in the case of de Maupassant, whose morbid feelings he interpreted into a second self of supernatural order.

Working in so-called "bad air" does not decrease efficiency, according to the results of experiments described by Professor E. L. Thorndike, Columbia University, at the meeting of the American Psychological Association. He said that the uncomfortable feeling caused by stuffy rooms is probably the result of the heat rather than of the cabon dioxide in the air.

GOVERNMENT LOSES CASE

Keystone Watch Company Held Not a Trust.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—The United States district court here today handed down an opinion refusing the governments' petition to break up the Keystone Watch Case Co. on the ground that it is a trust in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

BILLY SUNDAY STORMS OLD PHILADELPHIA; CITY FALLS

Historic Temperament of Reserve and Conservatism Crumples Up Like Forts Before German Siege Guns When Evangelist Opens Fire.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—"Let's give God a Chautauqua salute!" With that, Billy Sunday, who had been standing with one foot on a chair and the other on the top of the pulpit, leaped up and stood astride his Bible, with both feet on the cushioned top of the pulpit, and, drawing out his handkerchief, led the people in singing the chorus of The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Instantly the largest congregation that ever met within walls in Philadelphia for a religious service—more than 15,000 persons—blossomed into a wonderful garden of fluttering white, as a myriad handkerchiefs were rhythmically waved, while the aroused multitude sang:

"Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Our God is marching on!"

The scene was the climax of the first afternoon sermon and service in the Billy Sunday tabernacle. Did sermon in conservative old Philadelphia ever before have such a denouement?

Sensational? Of course; and as significant as sensational.

People had come to appraise Billy Sunday; they remained to praise God.

Philadelphia's historic temperament of reserve, conservatism and respect for precedent was crumpled up like Namur's forts before the German siege guns. Not only did the evangelist win the favor of the mighty congregations, but he aroused them to expression, to action and to a dramatic demonstration.

These crowds were not the rabble, the froth of a great city's effervescing life. They were the representative people of Philadelphia. The head of our great university was there. High city officials were there. Presidents of banks were there. Social leaders were there. Scores of preachers and a bishop or two were there. An uncounted host of average citizens, in their Sunday clothes, looked up eagerly and alert toward the restless, terse and startling preacher. They even applauded passages in his sermon, quite as if this were St. Louis or Omaha, instead of old-fashioned Philadelphia.

It was one more miracle of our American democracy. The people met to see and hear a man born in a log cabin, trained in prefessional baseball, converted in a rescue mission, and the most potent single personality in our land today. With the quick, sure sense of Americans, they took the man's measure — and yielded themselves to his leadership. Congregation and preacher quickly became one mighty instrument.

Sunday's pulpit phraseology pulverized tradition. Sometimes his speech was so plain as to be shocking—except that nobody seemed shocked. His personality breathed from every word and gesture; and it spelled a noble purpose. The man has no new mesage. He embodies no modern discovery or cult or interpretation. He himself says he is "an old-fashioned preacher of the old-fashioned gospel," which is half true. If Billy Sunday thinks that he preaches according to any fashion, old or new, he is not up on style.

If church people gasped over some of the evangelist's expressions in the morning or afternoon, they were fairly knocked breathless at night. For Billy then opened wide the throttle, and went the limit with his slang. A bewildering array of phrases, which no proper Philadelphian is supposed to know, was erupted upon last night's congregation. Apparently, Sunday deliberately sought to unload his full store of picturesque and unconventional verbiage. There was almost a note of defiance or bravado in the way he said things supposed to startle or shock. Yet a Princeton theological professor said after the meeting, "I enjoyed every minute of it."

Sunday's own attitude toward the opinion of his hearers was mirrored in his side remark, after a blistering arraignment of divorcees: "Some of you don't like that; well, we've got 27 exits to the tabernacle, and you can beat it."

HELPS BILL FOR SHIP PURCHASE

Coalition Formed to Place Immigration Measure to the Side.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Opponents of the immigration bill have formed a coalition with the advocates of the ship purchase bill in the senate to sidetrack the former in order to obtain early consideration of the latter.

Likewise opponents of the ship purchase measure and friends of the immigration bill are working to prevent such an occurrence.

President Wilson is desirous of the passage of his ship purchase bill at hits session. Opposition is growing to it so steadily, however, that he is bein gadvised by his friends that there is great danger of its being defeated if brought to a vote.

The President also has been informed that there is danger of the passage of the immigration bill with the provision requiring a literacy test in it. He may veto the measure if presented to him with a literacy test.

At the present time he is exerting his greatest strength to delay a vote on the literacy clause until after this week, inasmuch as he counts upon a rallying of his forces after the holidays. The immigration bill was brought to the fore in the senate again today and was discussed vigorously by Senators Reed, Dillingham, Williams and others.

A ship subsidy and naval reserve measure has been introduced in the house by Representative Parker of New Jersey, one of the comebacks of the old Cannon crowd. Mr. Parker proposes the creation of a naval reserve of 50,000 men to be distributed on American merchant ships. The owners of the vessels are to be paid a subsidy by the government for every member of the naval reserve they employ. The amounts run as high as $30 for able seamen and $50 for officers.

Mr. Parker declares the passage of his bill would serve the double purpose of building up a strong merchant marine and creating a naval reserve of sufficient strength to man all battleships in time of war.

WILL SCORES MATRIMONY

Chicago Man's Document Puts Premium on Bachelorhood.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Premiums against matrimony were offered here today when the will of George W. Hale of Chicago, disposing of an estate of $319,000, was filed for probate.

Miss Mary H. Pope of San Diego, Cal., a niece, will receive $20,000 in 1924 if she has not married by that time. Similar restrictions were made with regard to Frances Obiston, his sister-in-law, of Greenwood, B. C., and a cousin, Julia A. Harvey, of Methuen, Mass. Miss Obiston will receive the income on $10,000 for ten years and $2,500 at the end of that period if she is still unmarried; Miss Harvey will get $50 a month and $2,500 if she is still single in 1924.

Small bequests are made to servants, $18,000 is given to Chicago charities and the remainder of the estate to a score of relatives.

DEATH TRAPS DUG TO PROTECT PARIS

Concealed Ditches and Trenches With Hidden Guns Around City.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The army of excavators has completed the work of "digging Paris in." The task of protecting the city by intrenchments was begun early in September, when a German siege was threatened.

The General Confederation of Workers alone sent 5,000 volunteers, who provided their own digging tools and were recompensed merely with a daily ration of food. Thousands of Belgian refugees also assisted in the work.

The city now lies in the center of an intrenched camp, whose diameter is about 60 miles and whose circumference is nearly 200 miles. This is surrounded by row after row of trenches thoroughly covered in with logs and turf, through which loopholes have been left for rifle fire. All the trenches communicate with one another and have transverse banks of earth to prevent them from being enfiladed by infantry or machine gun fire. Beyond them are rifle pits and barbed wire entanglements, placed in all positions where an attack might originate.

Other precautions have been taken in front of the advanced line of trenches by the digging of deep ditches whose existence is hidden by a light covering of branches and turf, making them invisible to approaching cavalry, infantry or artillery. These form veritable traps into which an attacking force might fall a prey to the defenders' machine guns and rifles.

SWITZERLAND IN POVERTY

Armed Neutrality Has Proven Costly.

Switzerland, Dec. 31.—The heavy military expense thrust upon Switzerland by her being obliged to support an armed neutrality was almost the sole subject considered today by the Swiss parliament. At the conclusion of the sitting, a recess was taken until March next.

The Swiss treasury, it was announced, must provide for a deficit of 23,000,000 francs ($4,750,000). Taxes were doubled upon alcohol and were increased upon checks, postal orders, telephones, state railway tickets and freight shipments.

Proposals to establish a state tobacco monopoly and direct taxes upon property for war purposes were deferred until March. The government proposed an increase of the charge for carrying newspapers by post, but, owing to the united opposition of the press of the country, the government withdrew the bill.

Commercial depression exists throughout Switzerland partly because the whole system of hotel and other conveniences for tourists is idle. There are no winter sports this year and no prospects of entertaining rich travelers by the hundred thousand next season.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Motormen, conductors, interurban; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Railway mail clerk examinations everywhere soon. Commence $75 month. Sample questions free. Write Franklin Institute, Dept. O-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors, city and interurban; $70-$100 monthly. State age; experience unnecessary. Address Y-199, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Do easy, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required. Illus. particulars free. Gleason Wheeler Co., Dept. 201, Chicago.

Ladies—A fascinating home business; tinting postcards, pictures, etc., spare time; make $12 weekly; no canvassing; samples 10c; particulars free. Artint, 489-C, 130 Manhtn. st., New York.

Do you want another $2 daily? No experience; constant spare time work, knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Helping Hand Stores, (Inc.), Dept. 906, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women, 18 or over. Get U. S. government life jobs; $65 to $150 month. Thousands 1915 appointments. No layoffs. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. O-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Be a Detective—Brilliant opportunity and future. Splendid income. Interesting work. We teach everything. Learn how. Booklet free. Walter J. Burns Detective Correspondence School, Burns Bldg., Dept. D, Detroit, Mich.

Wanted—County managers. Stamp for particulars. Indian Sales Co., 431 Pinewood ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Earn $500 annually; commercial information wanted; confidential; exceptional opportunity for stamp. "Cisco," Peru, Indiana.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, 668 Lockport, N. Y.

$70 weekly; home work; spare time; no canvassing; no capital; immediate results by our methods. Mail order business; particulars free. Velon, 215 S. Highland ave., Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Wanted—Responsible party to take charge of business in each county. New Automatic Combination Tool, combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls 3 tons, weighs 24 pounds. Sells to farmers, shops, teamsters, etc. Descriptive catalogue and terms upon request. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Free government land; 500,000 acres in Arkansas open to homestead; guide book with lists, laws, etc., 25c; township map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM LAND.

Productive lands, crop payment or easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 20 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

For sale—Garford "30" limousine; fine running order; will deliver anywhere in Ohio on its own power. A swell car for taxicab service. Address, The Toledo Transfer Co., 221 No. Ontario st., Toledo, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

Stop Tobacco without harmful drugging; quickly, secretly, pleasantly; interesting booklet free. J. Ben Bradford, Asheville, N. C.

Superfluous hair removed. New scientific treatment, guaranteed to remove any growth of hair no matter how thick or heavy; it never fails; sample 10c. Marcus Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

CALLS 1915 DAWN OF DELIVERANCE

Maeterlinck Pens New Year's Message to World Through London Paper.

London, Jan. 4.—The Daily Mail publishes messages from several notable persons, including M. Maurice Maeterlinck, the poet and author: Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, and M. Stephen Pinchon, twice minister of foreign affairs and at present political director of the Petit Journal.

"Today, the first of the year," says M. Maurice Maeterlinck, "let us salute the dawn of the greatest deliverance that humanity has known since the beginning of history. It would be impossible to find in its annals a more happy, a more fair, or a more fruitful hour than that which will see the coming total annihilation of Prussian barbarism, the final plague of a world which is at last about to know the miraculous joy of living in an atmosphere of unclouded peace."

Grand Duke Nicholas says:

"You ask of me forecasts for the new year. I never make any. I wish a happy and prosperous New Year to all our dear allies."

"I feel quite certain," M. Stephen Pinchon says, "that when spring comes we shall be in a position to strike a great blow at the German armies in France and Belgium, and I am confident that there will be no need for our brave boys to face the hardships of another winter campaign.

"What is necessary to turn this war of the trenches into an open campaign are strong reserves which can be pushed forward as soon as we capture German positions, and so keep the enemy on the run. In the spring we shall have a large new British army here. There will also be strong French reinforcements. I have every hope that 1915 will prove a most glorious and successful year for the allies."

The Daily Chronicle prints the following New Year's message from Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army:

"War is searching the souls of the people. The lives of the idle, selfish and sensual are being sifted like wheat. The common mass of the nation is beginning to see afresh in a thousand incidents that character is the supreme power, the pearl of great price which Christ offers to those who seek Him; that money, better clothes, brighter games are poor things to live for.

"A new unity of the classes which make up the community is at hand. We are learning in these days of grief and strain that the upper can no longer say to the lower: 'I have no need of thee,' nor the lower to the highest: 'We can do without you,' so that amidst the black welter of horrors in which the new year dawns on Europe, I see a light arising, and above the noise of guns I hear a voice, which says: 'I, king, shall reign in righteousness.'"

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY

President Is a Prisoner and Artillery Takes Field.

Beunos Aires, Jan. 2.—La Prensa today prints a dispatch received from Formaso, Argentina, stating that a revolution has broken out in Paraguay, an artillery regiment having taken the field.

The dispatch adds that Dr. Eduardo Sherer, president of the republic, is a prisoner.

AMERICAN WOUNDED IN BATTLE WITH TURKS

London, Dec. 31.—In the invasion of a British copper property near Batum by the Turks, the American manager, B. T. White, was wounded, but managed to escape with the other foreign officials of the company. Some of the officials have arrived in London.

The 1,500 employes were completely outnumbered in the fight, and left the property as soon as the enemy withdrew. As the company produces 24,000 tons of copper monthly, the Russian government immediately took steps for reoccupying the mine.

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New Insanity Cure: Jars of Goldfish!

New York, Dec. 30.—A new cure for mild forms of insanity is announced—goldfish.

This interesting information was divulged at a meeting of the American Federation of Goldfish Fanciers in Brooklyn. It was proposed to start a movement which should place goldfish in the wards of every hospital where the "mildly insane" are confined. The mere movement of the fish, if watched closely by the patient, will cure insanity, it was said.

But the fish must be placed in square jars—not in round bowls. The round bowls belong in the class with plush albums and with grandfather's picture done into water colors.

Besides, the round bowls peeve the goldfish—give them auto intoxication. And, still another "besides"—the sun shinning through round bowls sets lace curtains on fire.

It was brought out goldfish live to be 300. A goldfish with only 100-year-old whiskers does not demand the respect of age at all.

TURKEYS POISON 175 MEN

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 2.—Turkeys cooked over a new coal fire took up gas and poisoned 175 employes at a banquet of the Public Service Trolley Co.

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